The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7996.—VOL XLIX. MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1864. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th instant, at her residence, Glebe Point Road, Mrs. F. B. Palmer, of a daughter.

On Tuesday, the 19th instant, at her residence, Newtown, the wife of Mr. William Bebag, of a son.

On the 23rd instant, at her residence, 34, Market-street, the wife of Mr. James Curtis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On September 16, 1863, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by special license, by the Rev. J. Heyne, Mr. John Bully, of Sydney, to Miss Catherine Margaret Smythe, fourth daughter of Mrs. Catherine Smythe, of Camperdown.

On the 14th instant, by the Rev. Father Sheridan, Mr. Terence M'Mahon, to Mary Reardon.

DEATHS.

On the 16th instant, at Bathurst, of dysentery, Major, the infant son of Major and Margaret West, aged 6 weeks.

On Friday, the 22nd instant, at her residence, Church-hill, Emily, relict of the late W. S. Moutry, deservedly regretted by all who knew her.

On the 23rd instant, at the residence of her parents, Church-street, Parramatta, Elizabeth Grace Burgin, eldest daughter of Grace and Henry Burgin, aged 5 years and 8 months.

On the 25th instant, Francis Summers, at his residence, Gloucester-street, after a lingering illness, aged 64 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO LONDON via CAPE HORN.—Passengers and shippers of specie are informed that the powerful clipper screw steamship

LADY JOCELYN,

2242 tons register, 300 horse power, ROBERT W. KER, R.N.R., commander, will be punctually dispatched the first week in February. This powerful steamship is noted for the speed and regularity of her passages in India; she is now under engagement to arrive in London by 16th April, to resume her station on the Indian line.

The saloons, staterooms, and sleeping cabins are large, well-ventilated, well-furnished with beds, bedding, linen, and replete with every comfort and requisite.

No more wool will be received.

Bills of lading will only be signed on terms obtained at the offices of the undersigned.

For rates of freight or passage apply to PROST, KOHLER, and CO., Exchange; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

FOR CALCUTTA.—For Passengers and Horses.—The splendid s. s. AUSTRALIAN, 1500 tons, ALFRED C. DANDO, Esq., R.N.R., commander, will sail for the above port in a few days. Has magnificent accommodation for first-class passengers at moderate rates.

Apply to N. MACMICHAEL, 5, Queen's-place, or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

STEAM to OTAGO.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail steamship PRINCE ALFRED, E. WHEELER, commander, who will be dispatched for NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, THIS DAY, at 6 p.m.

Goods and passengers for TARANAKI forwarded by the Company's intercolonial steamer transhipping at Nelson.

Passengers for Otago are informed they are provisioned throughout.

For passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf. JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

To HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, THIS MORNING, MONDAY, at 7; and COONANBARA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, TUESDAY, at 11.

To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, FRIDAY, 29th.

To BRISBANE.—CLARENCE, THIS AFTERNOON, MONDAY, at 5.

No cargo received after 4 p.m.

To MARYBOROUGH, via BRISBANE, YARRA YARRA, MONDAY, 1st February.

To GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

To ROCKHAMPTON via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

To PIONEER and BURDEKIN RIVERS and PORT DENISON.—The JAMES PATERSON will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per A. S. N. Co.'s steamers.

From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH daily.

From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—WILLIAMS, 25th January.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co's Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIP.—For GRAFTON direct, the AGNES IRVING, on MONDAY, at 8 p.m.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (MONDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

F. J. COHEN, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

WATSON'S BAY, DAILY.

Leaves Phœnix Wharf	10.			
Circular Quay	—	..	2.	
Woolloomooloo Wharf	10.15	..	2.15.	
Watson's Bay	11.15	..	3.20.	5.0

Fares.—Return tickets, 1s. 6d; single fare, 1s.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, DAILY.—Leave Circular Quay

(Tramway Terminus), 10.15, 2.15, 6.0
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8, 12, 4.45

Fares, 1s, each way. S. H. WILSON.

NOTICE.—The STEAMER to MANLY will not run at the usual daily advertised hours, on TUESDAY, 26th instant, Anniversary Day.

STEAM to the MACLEAY RIVER.—The NEW MOON, on WEDNESDAY. W. DALTON, agent.

FOR SHOALHAVEN.—The BLUE JACKET will leave RODDAM and LESLIE'S Wharf on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m.

FOR the BELLENGER RIVER.—The schooner EMMA. Apply GEORGE COLESON, Market Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf, first fair wind.

GIPSY, TWOFOLD BAY, on WEDNESDAY. Apply on board at Commercial Wharf.

HOPE for MANNING RIVER. For freight apply on board, Commercial Wharf, King-street.

FOR BRISBANE.—The RHODERICK DHU, loading at Baltic Wharf. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The fine clipper brig DART, G. CARPHIN, master, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

ONLY VESSEL for PORT DENISON and the MACLEAY RIVER.—The fine clipper schooner WAVE OF LIFE, HANNAT, master, will be ready to receive cargo at the Circular Quay, on WEDNESDAY next.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for PORT DENISON direct.—☞ The A1 favourite regular trader DON JUAN.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO., Miller's Point; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The schooner ADEONA, having all her dead weight engaged, will have immediate dispatch; room for a few tons of light freight. Apply R. TOWNS and CO.; or T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

SCHOONER SARAH PILE, for ADELAIDE.—Shippers are requested to pass ENTRIES and send in bills of lading by noon, THIS DAY.

For passage only apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B. SHERLOCK, commander, will commence loading in a few days, at Campbell's Wharf, and be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for PORT COOPER.—☞ The regular trader FANNY MERRIMAN (hourly expected), has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be quickly despatched.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The regular trader barque, SOBATA, A. W. JACK, commander, is now hourly expected, and will sail ten days after arrival.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper schooner BLACK DOG, WILLIAM LINKLATER, commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 10th February.—For Passengers only.—The DUNCAN DUNBAR, 1374 tons register, J. B. SWANSON, commander. Has one stern poop and several lower deck cabins disengaged. Can take a limited number in the intermediate.

Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at 6 p.m.; and MYNORA (for cargo), at 11 p m.

ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at 6 p.m.

CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at 6 p.m.

KIAMA.—MYNORA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

SHOALHAVEN.—KIAMA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

MORUYA.—MYNORA, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

MERIMBULA.—HUNTER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

EDEN (TWOFOLD BAY).—HUNTER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES DAILY.

From PARRAMATTA—7, 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.

From SYDNEY—9 a.m., 1.15, 4.30, and 6 p.m.

On SUNDAY,

From PARRAMATTA—At 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.

From SYDNEY—At 9 a m., and 6 p m.

Fares, single tickets, 1s. 6d. cabin; 1s. steerage.

Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin, 1s. 6d. steerage, being ONLY NINEPENCE each way. Refreshments on board.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9, leaving Gosford the same day, at 5 p.m. Phœnix Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for PORT COOPER direct.—The A1 brig HEATHER BELL, 250 tons, R. WOOD, master, will sail on FRIDAY next; room for a few tons freight.

For freight or passage (having superior accommodation), apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to J. J. PEACOCK, Miller's Point.

ONLY VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN WHARF, OTAGO.—The fine clipper schooner and regular trader SUSANNAH BOOTH, JOHN L. CLULOW, commander, will commence LOADING at Campbell's Wharf on MONDAY next, and SAIL positively on SATURDAY, the 30th instant.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper packet ship BLACK HAWK, 1600 tons burthen, Captain LOANE, will be despatched from NEWCASTLE on or about the 6th of February. Has room for steerage passengers only. Immediate application is necessary.

JOSEPH WARD and CO., agents for the ship, Newcastle.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For Passengers only.—For LONDON.—The magnificent Aberdeen clipper ship COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1305 tons register, commanded by Captain JAMES ROSS, will positively sail on the 1st February. Her accommodations are roomy and on the most approved principles.

Has room for a few second cabin passengers at £25 cash.

Carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.—To sail on the 30th JANUARY, the well-known A1 ship DOVER CASTLE, 1200 tons, J. M. AYLES, commander; has splendid accommodation for all classes of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

RATES FROM MELBOURNE:

Second cabin	£30
Third ditto	20
Steerage (open berths)	16

J. B. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS for LONDON direct.—To sail positively on the 13th February, the splendid A 1 ship BLACKWALL, 1000 tons, WILLIAM HARRISON, commander. The accommodation for first and second cabin passengers is very superior, being spacious, and ventilated by large ports. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

TERMS.

First cabin (including wines and spirits), according to accommodation required.

Ditto ditto, without wines, &c., £50.

Second ditto, £22 to £25, including steward's attendance.

Apply on board, at Botts' Wharf; or to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

Passengers are particularly requested to book on or before the 10th February.

FOR LONDON.—For Passengers only.—The splendid clipper ship PLANET, 607 tons register, A1 at Lloyd's 11 years; has four cabins disengaged. Will sail 27th January.

Apply on board, at Circular Quay, to Captain JENKINS; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.; or FRED. EBSWORTH.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid new clipper ship CELAENO (launched at Aberdeen in July last), A1 13 years, 702 tons register, GEORGE MITCHELL, commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick dispatch. Her poop accommodation for passengers is of a most superior order. Can take a few second-class passengers at moderate rates.

For terms of freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

Wool received at Talbot's stores.

FOR LONDON.—The superior A1 13 years Clyde built clipper-ship ARDBEG, 925 tons burden, THOMAS HOBSON, commander, having the whole of her dead weight, and nearly all her wool, engaged, will meet with immediate despatch.

For freight or passage apply to SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.; SAUNDERS and CO.; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

HARKAWAY, for LONDON.—The magnificent clipper ship HARKAWAY, 899 tons register, classed A1 at Lloyd's for 15 years, belonging to Messrs. Somes, Brothers, of Blackwall, is now loading for London, and is under engagement to sail on or before the 15th of February. Wool and other cargo can be received immediately at Talbot's Stores, at the Circular Quay. This favourite ship is celebrated for the regularity of her passages, and will no doubt reach London in time for the May sales.

For terms of freight apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The fine ship HARKAWAY, JOHN JOHNSON, commander, A1 for 15 years, 899 tons register, having splendid saloon accommodation, offers a good opportunity for first-class passengers.

For further particulars and rates of passage apply to Captain JOHNSON, on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, 364, George-street.

SHIP SARAH NEUMANN.—Captain THOMAS, of the above ship, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew.

FRENCH SHIP REINE, from BOURBON.—Captain VARANGOT, of the above ship, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his CREW while in this port. HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO., agents.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The A1 clipper barque ISLE OF FRANCE, JOHN MUIR, commander, carries 460 tons.

The A1 clipper brig KATE, WILLIAM SINCLAIR, commander, carries 350 tons.

These vessels are hourly expected from New Zealand, and being in first-rate condition to carry dry and perishable cargo, can be sent to sea at once.

JAMES MALCOLM, sen., Lyons-buildings.

WANTED, to purchase a VESSEL of about 50 tons burden, with a draught of about five feet when laden. Apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

TO RENT, on the 26th, a COASTER, 25 tons. Apply at the Darling Harbour, foot Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of the above Company will be held, at their office, Sussex-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of January instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 31st December, 1863; of declaring a dividend, and of considering and determining such other business as may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the deed of settlement.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

Sydney, 14th January, 1864.

N.B.—The resolution carried at a previous meeting, on the motion of Mr. Piddington, for increasing the necessary qualifications for the office of Directors and Auditors, will be submitted for confirmation in accordance with clause 70 of the deed of settlement.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the sum of £50,000 on debentures of £100 each, to be issued by the above Company, for five years, and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; interest payable half-yearly.

Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned marked "Tender for Debentures," by noon of THURSDAY, the 11th February proximo.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager, A. S. N. Co.

Sydney, 20th January.

BALMORAL GARDENS.—ANNIVERSARY DAY.—Band of music on the ground the whole day. An Irish Fiddler; also, Cricket, quoits, and other amusements. Refreshments of all kinds supplied on the ground at moderate prices. Steamers from Circular Quay.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ADVERTISEMENT for NEXT OF KIN.—The persons claiming to be the next of kin to WILLIAM INGRAM, late of Yoolundry, on the Castlereagh River, in the district of Bligh, in the colony of New South Wales, hutkeeper, deceased, intestate, are requested to make immediate application to Mr. J. B. JONES, solicitor, Mudgee, from whom they may hear something to their advantage.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will take place at their offices, on THURSDAY, the 28th January, 1864, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 31st December, 1863; of declaring a dividend; and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the deed of settlement.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

29th December, 1863.

MORUYA SILVER MINING COMPANY.—The Third Half-Yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of the Moruya Silver Mining Company will be held, at the Company's office, Spring-street, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of January instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ending 31st December, 1863, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,

J. H. MILLER, secretary.

Sydney, 13th January, 1864.

FITZROY IRON WORKS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that ABRAHAM DAVY, THOMAS CHALDER, BURCHARD FRENCH, and PETER BARBER WITFIELD are CANDIDATES for the office of Director, at the Half-yearly Meeting of the Company on the 2nd February next.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that the fifteenth ANNUAL MEETING of this society will be held in its Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the fourth day of February next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the report of the directors on the business of the society for the past year, and on its state and prospects; to elect a director in the place of Mr George King, who retires by rotation; and to elect an auditor in the place of Mr. Edward Wrench, elected by the directors in terms of the XV. by-law, on the resignation of the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, Esq., who should have retired by rotation at such meeting.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.

Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

January 8, 1864.

37TH BY-LAW.—"No member shall at any meeting be put in nomination for the office of Director unless written notice thereof shall have been given to the Board, or to the Secretary, at least seven days before such meeting.

VICTORIA CLUB.—NOTICE.—The Annual General MEETING of the members of the Victoria Club will be held at the Club House, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, Monday, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the election of officers for the current year, for the reception of the accounts made up to the 31st December last, and for other business connected with the Club.

W. H. CATLETT, secretary.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Annual General MEETING of the above society will be held in St. James' Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 28th instant.

The chair will be taken by the President, the Hon. E. DEAS THOMSON, at half-past 7 o'clock.

A report of the proceedings of the past year, together with a series of resolutions and treasurer's accounts, will be laid before the meeting.

Subscribers and friends of the society are respectfully invited to attend.

GEORGE ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.

BRITISH and FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Annual MEETING of the New South Wales Auxiliary Bible Society will be held in St. James' Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, THIS EVENING, 25th instant, at 8 o'clock precisely.

The meeting will be addressed by the Revs. Thomas Smith, W. M'Intyre, J. K. Tucker, S. C. Kent, S. Ironside, Alfred M'Farland, Esq.

A report of the proceedings of the past year, together with the Treasurer's account, will be submitted to the meeting.

Subscribers and friends of the society are particularly invited to attend.

EDWARD ROGERS } Joint Honorary
GEORGE F. WISE } Secretaries.

HAWKESBURY BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Annual General MEETING of the members of the above society will be held at the Hospital-buildings, Macquarie-street, Windsor, on MONDAY, the 8th of February next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee for the past year, and electing office bearers for the ensuing year.

Applications for the situation of surgeon of the institution must be sent in addressed to the committee at least fourteen days prior to the day of meeting.

W. WALKER, hon. secretary.

THE RICHARDSON FUND.—A Committee Meeting will be held THIS DAY, Monday, at half-past 3 p.m. at the Office of Messrs. Johnson and Johnson, solicitors, 165, Pitt-street.

ROBERT JOHNSON }
M. E. MURNIN } Hon. Secs.
T. W. SMART }

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY and LITERARY INSTITUTION.—The Annual General MEETING of the proprietors and shareholders will be held at the Library on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock, for the election of office bearers and general business.

JOHN SMITH, hon. secretary.

Library-buildings, January 7th.

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A MEETING of this Society will be held THIS EVENING, Monday, the 25th instant, at eight p.m., at the School of Arts, for the purpose of reading papers, and discussing subjects connected with acclimatisation. Members are requested to attend.

MASONIC.—The Australasian Freemasons' Orphan and Destitute Children's Society.—The Adjourned Annual MEETING of the Society will be held in the Hall, at four o'clock p.m. THIS DAY, Monday, 25th instant. Officers and members are requested to attend.

By order of the President,

JOHN A. MATHEWS, secretary.

MASONIC.—AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HALL COMPANY.—The adjourned half-yearly General MEETING of this Company, will be held at the Hall, THIS DAY, Monday, 25th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. Shareholders are requested to attend. By order of the board. JOHN A. MATHEWS, secretary.

MASONIC.—Zetland Royal Arch Chapter of Australia, No. 390. Regular Convocation, THIS EVENING, at 7.30.

VOCAL ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL PICNIC.—The steamer BLACK SWAN is engaged for the day, and will leave the Phœnix Wharf at half-past 9; and for a second trip, Woolloomooloo Bay, at 11. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each; children, half price.

W. MARTIN.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The Annual General MEETING of Members of the Institution will be held on TUESDAY, 2nd February, for the purpose of receiving annual report, of electing committee for 1864, and transacting any other business duly brought forward.

The ballot for election of committee will be commenced at 7, and closed at 8 p.m.

A list of members eligible for election is now placed in the Reading-room, and nominations will be received up to MONDAY next, 25th instant.

Members will be admitted only on production of their cards of membership.

JOHN T. HOBBS, Secretary.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS CHESS AND DRAUGHT CLUB.—The usual half-yearly MEETING of members of the above Institution will be held on 3rd February, in the Rooms, at 8 p.m. Nominations of committee members for the ensuing half-year will be received up to 31st January.

CRICKET.—All-England Eleven.—The Representatives of the various Clubs are requested to attend an adjourned MEETING, at Lawrence's, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

G. A. MANSFIELD, hon. sec., pro tem.

PRINCE OF WALES C. C.—Members to MEET at 10 o'clock, on the ground, on the 26th.

GEORGE MAIDMENT, hon. sec.

NORTH SHORE SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Grand BALL, MONDAY night, 25th instant. Tickets, WELLS'S Royal Hotel.

SELECT BALL, Monday and Tuesday, Shakesperian Hall, Sussex-street, 1s. Conductor, Mr. Shapter.

MR. W. KING'S Quadrille Assembly, at the Oddfellows' Hall, on MONDAY, 26th January.

DANCING ACADEMY.—Removal.—Mr. F. H. NEEDS to his former residence, 147, Pitt-street.

BAND—VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—A full attendance requested THIS EVENING, Monday, at six o'clock sharp. Important business.

DOUGLAS CALLEN, director.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Bank, in George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of January instant, at noon, to receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ended the 31st ultimo; to elect a Director in the room of John Brewster, Esq., who retires by rotation; to elect two Auditors for the ensuing year; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

Sydney, 8th January.

Pursuant to clause xxxvi. of the Deed of Settlement, every candidate for the office of Director is required to give notice thereof, in writing, to be left at the Banking-house, in Sydney, at least fourteen days before the days of election.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Upon a requisition of certain proprietors of the Bank, a Special General MEETING of Proprietors is called (pursuant to clause 87 of the Deed of Settlement) for FRIDAY, the 29th January instant, to be held immediately after the half-yearly meeting, to consider the following resolutions which have been suggested in said requisition (signed by and in behalf of ninety-two shareholders, representing 19,614 shares). The proposed resolutions are subjoined hereto.

By order of the Board,

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

Sydney, 16th January, 1864.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the 28th clause of the Deed of Settlement be repealed, and the following clause (1) be substituted in lieu thereof.

1. That the whole management of the business of the Company shall be and is hereby reposed in the Board of Management, heretofore called the Board of Directors, and that the same shall consist of six (6) Directors of the Company duly qualified, who with the Manager shall constitute the Board of Management, and any three (3) of the Directors with the Manager shall be competent to the transaction of all the affairs of the Company, and shall possess and exercise all the powers of the late Board of Directors.

2. That immediately after the confirmation of these presents at a Special General Meeting held for that purpose, the sixth Director shall be elected from the duly qualified shareholders without the fourteen (14) days' notice as required by the 36th clause of the Deed of Settlement.

3. That the yearly sum of £600 be substituted in clause 42 in the Deed of Settlement for £500 as remuneration to the Directors.

4. That at the Half-yearly General Meeting to be held in the month of January in the year 1865, three (3) of the said Directors who shall have been longest in office shall retire, and two (2) only of the said Directors so retiring shall be eligible for re-election, and, thereafter, at every succeeding Half-yearly General Meeting to be held in the month of January in each year, the three (3) Directors who shall have been longest in office shall retire and two (2) only of the said Directors so retiring shall be eligible for re-election. And if the three (3) retiring Directors should be candidates for re-election, the one receiving the smallest number of votes shall not be elected, and will not be eligible for re-election as a Director or election as an Auditor until the next General January Meeting.

That clause 45 of the Deed of Settlement be repealed, and the following clause (5) be substituted in lieu thereof.

5. That all questions coming before the Board of Management for consideration shall be decided by the majority of the votes of Directors present, and the Manager; and if there shall be an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as director, questions in which the Manager or any Director shall be personally interested or concerned only excepted; but the decision thereby made shall in certain cases be subject to the provision hereinafter contained, for neutralising the same by the protest of the minority.

6. That clause 34, providing for the suspension or removal of any Director until confirmed by the shareholders be extended to the Manager, and that any four (4) of the Directors shall exercise all powers under this clause. That clause 35 providing for the non-interference after suspension of any Director and for the delivering up of all the keys used by him, and all effects of the company, be extended to the manager.

7. That so much of the 62nd clause as provides for the removal of the Manager, and that he shall not have a vote at the Board of Directors, be rescinded.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—The following duly qualified Proprietors have each given the requisite notice of their intention to become CANDIDATES for the office of Director at the ensuing Half-yearly General Meeting, on the 29th instant, namely:—

J. B. RUNDLE, Esq.
Honorable JOHN BLAXLAND, Esq.

By order of the Board,

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

Sydney, 16th January, 1864.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—TUESDAY, the 26th January, the Anniversary of the colony, being a general holiday, the Board will meet for Discounts on WEDNESDAY, the 27th, at noon.

By order of the Board.

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—TUESDAY next being Anniversary Day, and a Bank HOLIDAY, the Directors will meet for the Discount of Bills on MONDAY, 25th instant, at the usual hour.

R. WOODHOUSE, General Manager.

Sydney, 22nd January.

TUESDAY next, the 26th instant, being a BANK HOLIDAY, Bills for discount will be received on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at the usual hour. Commercial Banking Company, Sydney.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

TUESDAY next, the 26th instant, being the Anniversary of the Colony, the whole of the BANKS will be CLOSED.

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.—Luncheon will be provided on board the Flagship. Wines, spirits, &c., of the best quality, at a reasonable charge. B. D. NORRIS.

MUNICIPALITY OF REDFERN.—On TUESDAY, the 2nd day of February next, at noon, a MEETING of Electors of the above-named Municipality, will be held at the Council Chambers, George-street, Redfern, for the nomination and election of two councillors and two auditors, in the room of those retiring from such offices, under the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1858.

No elector can vote on this occasion whose rates are in arrear.

By order of the chairman,

THOMAS FRASER, Council Clerk.

Redfern, 23rd January.

MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO.—Persons desirous of having their names inserted on the Municipal Electoral List are requested to call on the undersigned any evening during this week.

T. M. SLATTERY, Council Clerk.

PARRAMATTA.—ST. JOHN'S CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Annual MEETING will be held in the Schoolroom, Macquarie-street, on TUESDAY, 26th instant, and will commence at 7.30 p.m.

ROBERT L. KING.

WESLEYAN TEA MEETING, York-street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, 25th instant, tea to commence at 6.30. Tickets 1s. 6d. each; to be had at the Wesleyan Book Depot, George-street; or from Mr. C. W. Caldwell, Pitt-street.

After tea a Public Meeting will be held, to welcome the ministers newly arrived in this colony.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, Castlereagh-street, corner of Liverpool-street.—PUBLIC DINNER and TEA MEETING, at Mr. Dickson's, Waverley, on ANNIVERSARY DAY, TUESDAY, January 26th, 1864. Tickets, 4s. each. Dinner at 1 p.m., Tea at 6 p.m. Proceeds in aid of New Chapel Building Fund. 'Buses will leave corner of Liverpool and Elizabeth streets at 9, 9.30, 10, and 11 o'clock. Fare, 6d. each way.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONNEXION.—Having heard on good authority that certain persons are collecting moneys in Sydney and Newtown, professedly for Primitive Methodist chapels, but really not so, this is to give NOTICE that no person has any right to collect money for the Primitive Methodists in Sydney or Newtown, or neighbourhood, without the written authority of one of the undersigned.

R. HARTLEY, 8, Burdekin-terrace, Hyde Park, Sydney.

B. C. PRITCHARD, Maryville Cottage, St. Peter's, Cook's River Road.

P.S.—There being no other Primitive Methodist Minister in Sydney or Newtown.

TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE PICNIC, on the ANNIVERSARY DAY.—The Committee of the Alliance have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public that Stuart Russell, Esq., has kindly placed at their disposal for that day, his beautiful grounds, the "Ranges," at the head of Mosman's Bay. The Herald steamer will leave the Circular Quay, at the foot of Phillip-street, sharp to time, viz., 10, 11, and 12 a.m., and return 4, 5, and 6 p.m.

No intoxicating liquors will be allowed. Hot water free. Lemonade, &c., at Sydney prices. Foot ball, rounders, and other games. Tickets, 2s.; children under 12 years, half-price, to be had of A. Armstrong, Market-street; G. Lucas, Francis-street; J. Palser, hatter, George-street; J. S. Jones, tailor, George-street South; J. Davis, blacksmith, York-street; and of B. Mountcastle, hon. secretary, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Sole Lessee...... Mr. W. S. Lyster
Stage Manager .. Mr. C. W. Barry.
Triumphant success of the extraordinary Burlesque of
PO-CA-HON-TAS!
In which Miss GEORGIA HODSON in her original character.

The burlesque interspersed with Songs, Dances, Choruses, &c. and produced with new machinery, music, and a MAGNIFICENT LAST SCENE.

MONDAY, January 25th,

will be presented an original, aboriginal, erratic, operatic, semi-civilised, and demi-savage extravaganza, being a perversion of ye trew and wonderrfulle hystorie of ye rennownned princesse,

PO-CA-HON-TAS,
or the GENTLE SAVAGE.

The music dislocated and re-set by Frederick Lyster, Esq., and presented to public notice through the instrumentality of Mr. C. Eigenschenck. The scenery painted from daguerreotypes and other authentic documents by Mr. Wilson, greatly assisted by his own vivid imagination, and Mr. Murphy. The costumes cut from the original plates, and thoroughly digested by Mrs. Jaques, and several auxiliary thimble-riggers. The machinery, wings, flies, and other entomologia, by Mr. Wallace, and various other philosophers. The considerable properties, crowns sceptres, war-clubs, Indian pipes, and other regalia by Mr Winning and his aids.

The performances will commence each evening with the new and successful drama of

THE DEAL BOATMAN,
or Love and Pride.

George Prescott, M.A., a poor relation of Sir John's, acting as tutor to Edward	Mr. Bartlett
Jacob Vance, a Deal boatman	Mr. Frederick Younge
Mrs. Bridgitt, Jacob Vance's sister-in-law	Mrs. Crosby
Mary Vance	Miss A. M. Quinn.

Period..........1848.

Scene, Act 1—Interior of Jacob Vance's Cottage.
Scene, Act 2—Library in Sir John Haughton's House.

Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; upper circle, 2s; pit, 1s; gallery, 6d.

THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.

will positively be produced TO-MORROW (Tuesday), with a powerful cast of characters, and all the original music.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
GAY'S BEGGAR'S OPERA.

The manager has the honour to announce that the first performance of this extraordinary work will be given TO-MORROW EVENING (Tuesday), for the more perfect rendition of which the celebrated actress and vocalist, Miss EMMA NEVILLE, has been engaged and will appear as Polly. Miss GEORGIA HODSON as Captain Macheath.

BEGGAR'S OPERA.

No Dramatic work that ever appeared has achieved the popularity of the "Beggars' Opera." On the accession of George the Second, Gay was offered the post of gentleman usher to the Princess Louisa, but considering it incompatible with his position, and former services, it was indignantly refused. Smarting with resentment at the disappointment, and the insult, he wrote the "Beggar's Opera." It had the triple purpose of a political squib, directed against Sir Robert Walpole's administration, and the Court; satirised the fashionable follies of the day, and burlesqued the Italian opera, which it drove from the London stage. Produced in November, 1727, at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn, where Rich was manager, it was received with such popularity, applause, and success, that the public humourously remarked, "It had made Gay rich, and rich gay." It was played sixty-three nights successively in London, was renewed the next season, with still more satisfactory results, and spread into all the principal towns in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The nature of the entertainment was wholly new, and charmed every auditor, save the objects of its satire. Ladies carried the favourite song in their fans, and houses were furnished with it, in screens. Fame, however, did not attach itself to the author alone, every actress who performed the part of Polly made her fortune by marriage. Miss Lavinia Berwick, who sustained it originally, became at once a favourite—pictures of her were engraved, and numbers sold—her life was written, books of letters and verses to her published—pamphlets made of her sayings and jests; and to crown her triumph, the Duke of Bolton made her his Duchess. At the present day, when we have many excellent English operas, none hold an exact equality with this. The charming music selected by Dr. Arne renders it attractive to eminent artistes. Macheath is a favourite not only with distinguished tenors, but with talented ladies who possess a fine contralto; whilst every cantatrice glories in the *role* of Polly. As a proof of its modern popularity, Harrison has played in it four hundred times in London. Mrs. Howard Paul, then Miss Featherstone, recently achieved success and reputation as Macheath, at the Haymarket. The piece certainly points no especial moral, but it portrays the lower classes of the day aping their betters—a folly not confined to any particular age. When Spence and Dean Swift showed it to Congreve, he said it would "either take greatly or be damned confoundedly."

The management now presents it, with the same extremes of opinion, yet with the feeling that they are offering a delightful entertainment to their patrons, and the certainty that from their resources it could not be better mounted nor better cast.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—
THIS EVENING, 25th January.
GRAND PERFORMANCE
for the BENEFIT of the SYDNEY FIRE BRIGADE SICK and ACCIDENT FUND.

Under the distinguished Patronage of the Fire Insurance Companies, the Banks, and the No. 1 and No. 2 Volunteer Fire Companies.

On which occasion Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES DILLON have kindly consented to appear in two pieces.

Madame Gordon Hyde and the Star Company, with all the available talent in Sydney, will appear on this occasion.

THIS EVENING, Monday, January 25th, the performance will commence with the popular romantic and historical drama, entitled

THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
to conclude with the admired petite Comedy, entitled
DELICATE GROUND.

ANNIVERSARY NIGHT, Mammoth Performance—three popular pieces.

SCHOOL OF ARTS,
Pitt-street.
Fifth Week, and
UNABATED SUCCESS
of the old Favourites, the Original and World-renowned
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING, Monday, January 25th,
ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME,
and Grand Production of the Christy's Celebrated Burlesque on
MARITANA.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Overture	Christy's Minstrels
Opening chorus	Christy's Minstrels
O'er the hills, Bessie	Mr. J. H. Melvyn
Never mind	Mr. W. Norton
Nelly's gone for ever	Mr. T. Rainford
My Mary Ann	Mr. H. Leslie
Good news from Home	Mr. C. Stewart
Tapioca (by desire)	Mr. W. Norton
The celebrated quintette—"Come where my love lies dreaming" (by universal desire)	Messrs. Stewart, Melvyn, Nish, Rainford, and Steele
Post Horn Galop—first time—full band	Christy's.

An interval of ten minutes.

PART II.

Violin Solo	Mr. A. Nish
Burlesque Polka	Messrs. Norton and Leslie
Ballad "Nina"	Mr. C. Stewart

LESSONS IN ORATORY,
Messrs. Nish and Leslie.

Pianoforte Fantasie	Mr. C. Steele

The celebrated Comic Act, entitled
THE NERVOUS CURES,
By desire, Messrs. Norton and Leslie.
An interval of ten minutes.

PART III.

To conclude with the Christy's celebrated Burlesque on the Opera of
MARITANA.

Mary Turner	Mr. W. Norton
Don Kaysor de Basoon	Mr. J. H. Melvyn
Don Nosey	Mr. T. Rainford
King of (S)pain Killer	Mr. A. Nish
Captain of the Guard	Mr. C. Stewart
Pete	Mr. H. Leslie
Orchestra	Mr. C. Steele

A grand extra Performance on Anniversary Night,
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, January 26.
Fifth Grand Day Performance on Saturday next.

Plan of the Hall at Mr. J. R. CLARKE'S, Music Warehouse, George-street, where alone reserved seats can be secured.

WATSON'S BAY MENAGERIE.—This splendid collection of wild animals (most unquestionably the most superior in any of our colonies) is on view DAILY on the grounds of the hotel.

The beasts are as follows, viz.:—Lions, Lioness, Tiger, Leopards, Zebras, Porcupines, English Badger, Monkeys, Pariah Dog, and other curiosities, including the world-renowned Nip-the-Dhu.

A steamer DAILY. For time, see S. M. HERALD.

MRS. FREDERICK YOUNGE'S Farewell Concert Entertainment, TUESDAY, Masonic Hall. Piano Presentation.

MR. CHARLES DILLON reads the Christmas Carol at Masonic Hall, Tuesday next. Piano Presentation.

MRS. CHARLES DILLON. Mrs Frederick Younge. Songs, Duets. Masonic Hall, TUESDAY next.

MR. FRED. YOUNGE as Lord Dundreary. Mr. Richard Younge, Lancashire weaver. Tuesday next.

MRS. FRED. YOUNGE'S Piano Presentation by numbered tickets, 4s each. Masonic Hall, TUESDAY.

UNDER the DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE of his Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG, LADY YOUNG, Lord JOHN TAYLOUR, and Sir ALFRED STEPHEN and party.

Madame SOHIER has great pleasure in announcing that her magnificent collection of almost animated WAX-WORK has been visited by the above distinguished personages, who were highly pleased at the faithfulness of the likenesses, the gorgeousness of the dresses, and the taste and skill displayed in the modelling of the figures. Everyone is invited to visit these master-pieces of art, where they may be guaranteed an hour's enjoyment of a most attractive and instructive nature.

JUST ADDED, the LUCKY DIGGER, one of the old times. Madame SOHIER'S Wax Works, Pitt-st.

UNDER the Patronage of Sir JOHN and Lady YOUNG.—BAZAAR! BAZAAR!—The Bazaar in aid of St. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL is still open in the Pavilion, Hyde Park, near St. James's Church. The Bazaar is decorated in a superb manner. The finest lot of useful and fancy articles ever exhibited in the colony may be had at the Bazaar. Admission, 1s.; children, 6d. Doors open at 2 o'clock. The Volunteer Rifle Band will be in attendance every evening.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE of his Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG and Lady YOUNG.—The BAZAAR in aid of the funds of St. Vincent's Hospital, will be RE-OPENED in the Pavilion, Hyde Park, near St. James 'Church, on MONDAY (THIS DAY) 25th instant, and will be kept open the rest of the week. Doors open at 2 o'clock. On Anniversary Day the doors will be opened at 6 p.m. The splendid band of the Volunteer Rifles in attendance every evening. Admission, 1s.; children 6d.

WILD BEASTS! The most varied collection, as it includes some of the largest animals not possessed by any other menagerie in the southern hemisphere. Positively the last week in Sydney.

WILD BEASTS.—Magnificent collection, opposite Victoria Theatre. Admission, 1s.; children, 6d.

A TOTAL ABSTINENCE MEETING will be held in the Chapel, Sussex-street, THIS EVENING.

A TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—The Rev. WILLIAM ROBEY FLETCHER, from Melbourne, will deliver a Lecture in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 25th instant. Subject—"The Seven Lamps of Liberty." Chair taken at 8 o'clock.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, East Sydney.—Grand United Steam Excursion to Clontarf Pleasure Grounds, Middle Harbour, on ANNIVERSARY DAY. The splendid steamer MORPETH will leave the H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, at 9 and 11 o'clock, returning to Sydney at 4 and 6 p.m. A splendid band has been engaged, and every arrangement has been made for dancing; also an Irish piper and fiddler. A variety of sports will take place, for which liberal prizes will be given. Tickets 2s. 6d., and children under fourteen 1s. 6d. each, to be obtained of the members in the halls of St. Mary's and Sacred Heart Young Men's Societies every evening between 7 and 9 o'clock.

MANLY BEACH, PIER HOTEL.—Dinner 1 o'clock sharp.

MANLY BEACH.—Increased attractions for the Million.

MANLY BEACH.—The only place to enjoy Real Fun.

MANLY BEACH.—Races, Prizes, Steeple Chase, Gingling Match.

MINSTRELS Discoursing, lots of Fun and Music.

MANLY BEACH.—Quoits, Cricket, Skittles, and Donkeys.

THE MAZE, the Maze—now in exquisite bloom.

MANLY BEACH, Pier Hotel.—Dancing, Grand Saloon.

RISE up ye NATIVES of happy AUSTRALIA,
Shout honour and joy to this Glorious Day.
Come to Manly full deck'd in festive regalia,
Singing welcome, most welcome Anniversary Day.
W. LAMBOURN.

WATSON'S BAY. Watson's Bay. Watson's Bay.—Anniversary Day. Great Attraction.—A splendid band will attend during the day.

Dancing in the saloon, dancing on the green; quoits, skittles, swings; all kinds of amusement. Cold lunch, 1s. Gap Hotel. FRANCIS EARP.

PENRITH Dancing Academy.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, THURSDAY, January 28.

WINDSOR School of Arts.—Mr. W. CLARK'S opening Quadrille Assembly, FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES to England and the Colonies.—The English Mail for the month of January will be despatched as follows:—

Melbourne, Tuesday, January 26.
Adelaide, Wednesday, January 27, at noon.

GREVILLE and BIRD, Reuter's telegraphic agents, will forward to their firms at either of the above ports messages for transmission by the mail. The messages will be sent on from Melbourne and Adelaide either as letters via Marseilles or as telegrams over the European wires, as directed by the senders.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO ENGLAND for private parties, via Suez, may be forwarded up to the departure of the branch steamer from Adelaide, at 10 a.m., January 27, to the Sound, on application to GREVILLE and BIRD, REUTER'S sole agents, for the Australian colonies.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The EXAMINATION for MATRICULATION in the University will commence on TUESDAY, the 9th February, at 9 a.m. Candidates are requested to communicate their names to the Registrar before the commencement of Lent term.

The subjects of examination are:—

Translation into English of an extract from an easy Latin and an easy Greek author.

Translation into Latin of a piece of English prose.

Arithmetic.

Algebra, to simple equations inclusive.

Geometry, first book of Euclid.

The examination for SCHOLARSHIPS will be held simultaneously with that for matriculation.

H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

ARGYLE-TERRACE, Pitt-street, Redfern.—Mrs. and Miss SAUNDERS intimate that classes will be resumed on January 27th, 1864.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Cook's River.—The Rev. W. SCOTT has a few vacancies. The school will re-open on THURSDAY, January 28th.

CALDER HOUSE.—Studies RESUMED on MONDAY, 25th instant. J. F. CASTLE.

LYCEUM ACADEMY, Bathurst-s
Master, Rev. THOMAS AITKEN,
resumed on TUESDAY, 5th instant. Vac
Boarders, who will enjoy superior advanta
School on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday

MRS. BANBURY receives her Pianof
4, Devonshire-terrace, William-stree

NORTH SYDNEY SEMINARY F
LADIES, conducted by Mrs. SIL
by her Daughter. No. 5, Wynyard-terra
square, adjoining the Municipal Council Ch
The course of instruction includes ever
thorough English education, based on a
development of the mental capacity of
pupil.

Professors of the highest qualifications are engaged for artistic accomplishments, as well as for assistance in the higher literary attainments.

Circulars of terms, and particulars supplied on application.

NEWTOWN.—The duties of Mrs. ROBERTS' SCHOOL will be resumed THIS DAY, Monday.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Mathematical Master has VACANCIES for Boarders.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The next quarter will commence on WEDNESDAY, January 27th, and conclude FRIDAY, April 15.

W. J. STEVENS, Head Master.

VALENTINES.—Just landed, new and fresh parcels, free by post, from 5s. to £5. W. H. COOKE, stationer, &c., 570, George-street.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES! VALENTINES!

VALENTINES for the Million, at COOKE'S Cheap Stationery Depot, 570, George-street.

VALENTINES free by post to any part of the colony, from 5s. to £5. W. A. COOKE, stationer and bookseller, 570, George-street.

IN INSOLVENCY.—New South Wales.—Accounts and plans in the undermentioned estates, shewing dividends on concurrent claims proved (after providing for preferential claims in full), now lie for inspection in the Office of Insolvent Estates, King street, Sydney. They may be inspected by the insolvent, any creditor, or other person interested, for eighteen days from the date hereof: And any such person, conceiving himself aggrieved by any charge or provision in any of the said accounts or plans, may, within that time, enter his objection in writing in the said Office, stating the grounds; and he shall, at same time, serve notice upon the Official Assignee and upon any party affected thereby, to show cause in due course why the said account or plan should not be amended. Otherwise, the Official Assignee will on the eleventh day of February next, apply to confirm the same as lodged.

Dated at Sydney, the 22nd day of January, 1864.

ROBERT HAMILTON SEMPILL, Official Assignee.

In the estate of ROBERT JAHN, second dividend, 1s. 10 21-40d.

In the estate of JAMES MENZIES, second dividend, 2 2 21d.

In the estate of W. SMART, account current.

In the estate of R. S. CROSBY and CO., third dividend, 3 9 20d.

In the estate of R. S. CROSBY, first dividend, 20s.

In the estate of SAMUEL ASHEW, 5 17 32d.

In the estate of LOUND and GEARY, second dividend, 5 13-16d.

In the estate of G. F. LENTZ, 6 4-16d.

In the estate of G. M'LEOD, 4s.

In the estate of W. G. AINSWORTH, third dividend, 4 6 9d.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL SEED WAREHOUSE, 260, Pitt-street.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE ANDERSON has THIS DAY been admitted as PARTNER into our firm, under whose management our business in Sydney will continue to be conducted as hitherto.

LAW, SOMNER, and CO.

January 1st, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have this day DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP. All Accounts due to and by us up to this date are to be settled with WILLIAM MACPHERSON, Waterloo street, Chippendale.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

Witness—GEORGE H. GRAHAM.

NOTICE.—FREDERIC LASSETTER has THIS DAY REMOVED the business of Iredale and Co., to his new premises, 421, George-street, where it will in future be conducted in his own name.

FREDERIC LASSETTER.

7th December.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—C. LEMAIRE, in returning thanks to his friends, customers, and the public in general, for their kind support, begs to call their attention that he has REMOVED to those commodious premises lately occupied by Messrs. Iredale and Co.

Please note Address.—C. LEMAIRE, Wholesale and Retail Toy Warehouse, 371, George-street, opposite the Market.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to intimate to their Friends and the Public that their Mr. G. MASON takes his departure for London per s.s. Lady Jocelyn, and during his absence the business will be conducted by Mr. HENRY ALLEN, with full power of attorney. Any business commissions or indents entrusted to our Mr. G. Mason's care will be faithfully attended to.

MASON, BROTHERS, importers, 15, Bridge-street, Sydney. January 16, 1864.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Cards of Membership for the year, half-year, and quarter, are now ready for issue. Subscription, 20s. per annum, which includes admission to Reading Room, Lectures, Classes, and use of Circulating Library.

JOHN T. HOBBS, secretary.

The Library is now open for the issue of books, and contains all the latest works of the best authors.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

VICTORIA SALE YARDS, PETERSHAM.—All STOCK consigned to me for SALE at the above Yards, a Commission of 2½ per cent. will be charged; and from and after the 1st proximo, the following charges will be made to those who may require the use of the said yards, viz., for all cattle, 6d. per head; ditto sheep, 1d.

EDWARD FLOOD.

120, Botany-street, Sydney, November 25th.

BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT, COLLINGWOOD.—The undersigned has arranged for the above establishment, and is prepared to received stock for boiling-down or slaughtering for the Sydney markets on owners' behalf. In doing so, he hopes for the co-operation of squatters in order to prevent their stock from being sacrificed in the present glutted state of the market.

For scale of charges and other particulars apply to THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer, Post Office Chambers, George-street.

NORTON PARK ESTATE is now open for grazing purposes. Grass and water in abundance. As the number is limited, early application is necessary. All care and attention, but no responsibility. Fencing is in first-rate order. Apply to DAVIS, BROTHERS, Petersham.

HAYMAN, BROTHERS, having bought the business from Mr. S. J. Santos, tobacconist, No. 380, George-street, they hope, by steady attention to their customers, to have a share of the public patronage, and inform the public that they will always keep on hand a good supply of tobacco and cigars of the best description.

Postage stamps always on sale.

Please note the address—HAYMAN, BROTHERS, tobacconist, No. 380, George-street, two doors from the Post Office.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissariat Department in New Zealand is prepared to give liberal prices for sound HORSES, delivered in AUCKLAND, both of the heavy draught breed, and of a lighter description, suitable for riding or pack animals. The purchases to be made at Auckland, the owners shipping at their own risk, and the Commissariat in no wise bound to purchase.

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 8th January, 1864.

COMMISSARIAT CONTRACTS.—Sealed Tenders, in duplicate, will be received at the Commissariat Office, Lower George-street, until noon, on THURSDAY, the 11th proximo, for supplies for Army and Navy services, and Army Hospitals, at Sydney, from the 1st April, 1864, to 31st March, 1865, inclusive.

Printed forms of tender, containing details and conditions of contract, and any further particulars, can be obtained at this office, between the hours of 10 and 3.

Tenders to be marked on the envelope, "Tenders for Army and Navy Supplies."

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 19th January, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a Wesleyan Church at the Glebe. The works may be tendered for as follows:—

1st. Masonry, excavation, and brickwork, in one sum.

2nd. Carpentry, and all finishing trades, in one sum.

3rd. Or the whole of the works in one sum.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, architect, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before FRIDAY, February 19th.

TO SAILMAKERS, &c.—TENDERS are required for making, altering, and repairing the Sails of the steamer Lady Bird. For particulars apply to H. H. BEAUCHAMP, agent for the New Zealand Steam Navigation Company (limited), 14, Barrack-street.

TO SHIP JOINERS and others.—TENDERS are required for erecting a Bridge House and Fittings, and for repairs and alterations to the poop saloon and lower cabin of the screw steamer Lady Bird. For plans and specifications apply to H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, agent for the New Zealand Steam Navigation Company (limited).

BOILER for SCREW STEAMER STORM BIRD. TENDERS required for a best tubular Boiler. For plans and specification apply to H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack street, agent for the New Zealand Steam Navigation Company (limited).

TENDERS are required for Two Houses, in George-street South. Plans and specifications may be seen at Mr. BILLY'S, 138, Pitt-street.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—Pronounced by connoisseurs to be the only good sauce and applicable to every variety of dish.

Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

CAUTION.—LEA and PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire sauce. L. and P. have discovered that several of the foreign markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. FORGED.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold wholesale and for export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, London, &c., &c.; and by grocers and oilmen universally.

"The perfection of Engineering consists not in complication of appliances, however beautiful, but in rigid simplicity."

BINGHAM'S SHEEP-WASHING MACHINES

Water-hole makers

Steam and horse-power threshing machines

Horse-power and hand corn shellers

Grape mills, curd mills

Horse and hand power chaffcutters

Cotton gins, corn crackers, &c., &c.

The undersigned makes, repairs, and sells all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Machines.

W. F. PLANT, Willow Tree Works, York-street.

ESTABLISHED DENTIST.—Mr. M. EMANUEL continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH, best workmanship and moderate charges. TEETH STOPPED, 5s., TEETH EXTRACTED, 2s. 6d. ☞ Note the address—the OLD DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, 330, George-street, ten doors south of Hunter-street.

DENTAL SURGERY.—New and important discovery in Artificial Teeth. Mr. HENRY BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-street, has great pleasure in calling the attention of the public to his unrivalled suction plates and mineral teeth, without any fastenings whatever, which have succeeded where all other plans have failed. These, having been submitted to the most powerful chemical tests, and proved indestructible, can be guaranteed for any length of time. They can be adapted to the most tender gums, without the extraction of teeth or stumps, or giving any pain whatever, as any loose or decayed teeth that fall out may be replaced by artificial ones on the same plate. Consultation daily; hours, from 9 till 6.

MR. JOBSON (formerly Surgeon Dentist to the Queen), at present receives patients and pupils at 6, Wynyard-square, Sydney. His celebrated preparations for the Purification of the Teeth, Breath, and Complexion, as well of his distinguished colleagues in the Royal household—Sir Henry Halford, Sir Benjamin Brodie and Dr. Abercrombie—for the treatment of Consumption, Rheumatism, Indigestion, &c., will be sent post free to all parts on receipt of one guinea each.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Appetite v. Digestion.—This question has been decided by the discovery of Holloway's Pills, which enables the stomach readily to digest all the appetite may desire. They prevent indigestion, headache, flatulence, and lassitude. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, 126, Castlereagh street, can be consulted on nervous debility and skin diseases.

DR. PERRY and CO., Consulting Surgeons, 126, Castlereagh-street North, near Hunter-street.

PERRY and CO.'S Cordial BALM of SYRIACUM, price 11s. and 33s. 126, Castlereagh-street North.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—Just landed a shipment of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's genuine SARSAPARILLA. W. LARMER, importer, 323, George-street.

RECOMMENDED by the MEDICAL PROFESSION.—Charcoal Lozenges, a specific for indigestion, bile, flatulence, fœtor of breath, and all disorders of the stomach.

Sold only in boxes 1s. each, by CHARLES FINCH, chemist, 84, King-street.

"'Tis Beauty that charms and enraptures each sense,

And gives to each moment a bliss more intense."

THE BEAUTY of Australian Ladies preserved by the EXTRACT OF PEACH BLOSSOM. It is a native production and will remove freckles and sun burns; and is alike useful in the ball-room, at soirees and other assemblies, for its cooling and exhilarating properties. Sold in Sydney, wholesale and retail, by W. Pratt, 519, George-street; also retail (in bottles at 5s. and 9s. each) by F. Senior, 262, George-street; S. H. Lewis, 10, Hunter-street; and all chemists and first-class drapers and storekeepers in the Australian colonies, and at the Peach Blossom Distillery, Morpeth, Hunter River.

CAUTION.—KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER, for which a prize medal was awarded to the producer at the International Exhibition, 1862.

Mr. Keating's attention has been drawn to a spurious imitation of the above article sold in Australia, made up in the exact form of the original, both in regard to wrapper and printing. The imitation article is a worthless ingredient, of not the slightest value for the required purpose. Every genuine packet bears the name of "Thomas Keating," printed on a red band round a green paper wrapper. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

The genuine can be had in Sydney of Messrs. J. and E. Row, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Pratt; wholesale agents, Messrs. Elliott, Brothers. And in Melbourne of Messrs. Long and Neild, Messrs. Ford and Co., Mr. E. M. Keogh, and all respectable druggists; wholesale agents, Benson, Brothers. And in New Zealand by Mr. G. M. K. Clarke, Invercargill, Southland; and Mr. Asher Asher, Auckland.

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION, for the Hooping Cough.—This is the only discovery affording a perfect cure, without administering internal medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to children, are too well known to need any comment.

Many thousands of children are cured annually by this remedy; and in most cases, one bottle will produce the desired effect. The proprietor therefore earnestly and conscientiously recommends it to parents, guardians, and all those who have the care of children.

For the protection of the public, "J. ROCHE" is signed on the label outside each bottle, and the name of the sole wholesale agent, "Edwards, 67, St. Paul's," engraved on the Government stamp.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.

We, the undersigned, examined six sheep, placed on the ground adjoining the offices of the Government Distilleries, previous to their being dipped in ALLEN'S COMPOUND SOLUTION, on the 30th October, 1863.

We found them each almost one mass of scab, from nose to tail. They arrived in very reduced condition, and altogether as diseased and emaciated as they could possibly be. These sheep were dipped by Mr. Allen on the 30th of October, and a second time on the 12th of November. We have this day carefully examined them again, and find their condition as follows.

The wool has grown rapidly over the parts previously stripped by disease, and in colour, yolk, and soundness is certainly not inferior to wool grown on similar sheep which have never been diseased.

The sheep are lively, healthy looking, and evidently picked up in condition, although the limited accommodation and insufficient food they have been confined to for the three weeks of trial would have been good reason for a decline in previously well fed animals.

We have great pleasure in bearing our testimony to the complete success of Mr. Allen's experiment, the sheep being in our opinion perfectly cured.

Melbourne, 21st November, 1863.

(Signed) CHARLES RYAN,
ROBERT GARDINER,
ALEXANDER WALKER,
R. GOLDSBOROUGH and CO.,
JOHN CURRIE,
AMBROSE KYTE,
W. T. D. IRVINE,
H. FRANCIS.

I have this day examined the sheep dipped in Allen's Specific, and am perfectly satisfied that they are clean and free from scab.

THOMAS SKILLING.

Swinton, Kilmore.

The Compound Solution can be procured wholesale of S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street, Sydney.

Price 7s. 6d. per gallon; one gallon sufficient for sixty gallons of dip.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.—Mr. E. PORTER, chemist, 324, George-street, Sydney, is appointed sole agent for the sale of Coleman's Absorbent for the prevention of Pleuro-Pneumonia in cattle. H. A. HORNIMAN, manager for J. B. COLEMAN, Veterinary Student and Pupil of J. Miscamble, Esq., Pleuro-Pneumonia Commissioner, M.R.C.V.S., 53, Bourke-street West, Melbourne, Victoria.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT for the Australian colonies, Great Britain and Ireland, HAYES' PATENT CONCENTRATED SPECIFIC, for the Prevention and Cure of Scab in Sheep; for the cure of Footrot, and for cutaneous diseases in cattle, dogs, and other animals; and also for the cure of blight, &c., in trees and plants.

This preparation has now been extensively in use by the principal flockmasters of Victoria and the adjacent colonies for upwards of twelve months, and the demand for it is daily increasing. Its complete efficacy as a cure has long become an established fact and the testimonials which have been received from several of the most experienced squatters are of themselves sufficient to mark it as one of the most important discoveries of modern days in the interests of the pastoral community. It is more certain, more simple in its application, and considered less costly than any other remedy that has ever been applied to the prevention or cure of scab in sheep.

Certificates from the Board of Agriculture, and testimonials to its efficacy from the following gentlemen, can be seen at the agents.

Mr. Curr, inspector of sheep
Mr. Matson, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture
Messrs. Winter Brothers, Colbinabbin
Mr. Kelly, Kamarooka
Mr. W. Snodgrass, Tarwell
Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Reedy Creek
Mr. James Burt, Glenmore—of Messrs. Griffiths and Green
Mr. John Ritchie, Fiery Creek
Mr. Thomas Brown, jun., Yalook Vale
Mr. C. S. Morrow, Mooroop
Mr. John Thornton, Heathcote
Messrs. H. M. and H. Baird, Mount Bute
Mr. William Fenton, Terricks West
Mr. Thomas M'Kellar, Strathkellar.

References also are permitted to the Hon. S. G. Henty, Mr. G. Urquhart, and other gentlemen who have practically tested the solution.

The price is 6d. per lb., in drums or casks, one of the latter being the quantity required for 2000 gallons of water, bringing the cost of the solution under 1½d. per gallon.

To be had of the Sydney agents:—

Messrs. Mort and Co.
Messrs. Richardson and Wrench
Mr. Archibald Stuart
Messrs. R. P. Raymond and Co.

COLLODION.—A fresh supply of Hardwick's celebrated Positive and Negative Collodion, with separate iodizer. A. J. WATT and CO., importers of photographic chemicals, 534, George-street.

JUST LANDED, and on SALE at our Stores—

Fine new North Wilts cheese
York hams
English bacon
Red herrings, in tins
White herrings, in half-barrels
Ling fish, in tin-lined cases.

BERGIN, M'ENCROE, and CO., 606, George-street South.

AQUATIC EXCURSIONS.—DAVID JONES and COMPANY have imported, expressly for the SUMMER HOLIDAYS—

WHITE FLANNEL SUITS
BLUE FLANNEL SUITS
GREY FLANNEL SUITS
FANCY DRILL SUITS
CHECKED LINEN SUITS
FANCY ANGOLA SUITS
ELASTIC TWEED SUITS.
Also
SACQUES and LOUNGING COATS
in

Pina Lawn	Grass Cloth
Tussan Silk	Alpaca Lustre
&c.	&c.

The special attention of Gentlemen is directed to this department.

D. J. and COMPANY

have opened FOUR CASES

GENTLEMEN and YOUTHS'

LEGHORN and STRAW YACHTING HATS,

embracing shapes most in use among the leading CLUBS in ENGLAND.

345 and 347, George-street, and No. 1, Barrack-street.

HATS! HATS! HATS.—Just landed ex Duncan Dunbar and other late arrivals, 16 CASES OF HATS, consisting of White and Co.'s BEST BLACK HATS, of the LATEST FASHION; drab shell ditto, narrow brim; ventilated helmets, richmonds, windsors, soft top straw under felts, leghorn, and other summer hats, Balmoral, sluts, and glengary bonnets. Every description of hats and caps made to order. B. MOUNTCASTLE, hat manufacturer, importer, and sole chaco maker to the Rifle Battalions, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

AUSTRALIAN FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 100, King-street, near Pitt-street.

Messrs. JOHN HILL, Junior, and CO., having now completed the extensive alterations in the premises and show-rooms of the above establishment, beg leave to announce that they will feel honoured by a visit of inspection from their friends and the public in general.

November 28th.

ASHDOWN and CO., Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers.—During the time occupied by the REBUILDING of THEIR PREMISES, at the corner of George and King streets, Sydney, ASHDOWN and CO. beg to announce that their business will be conducted in the shop in King-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Inglis, adjoining their gateway, and which now communicates with their large store in the rear.

FURNITURE, Upholstery, Carpet and Bedding Warehouse, established 1835.—In the Assigned Estate of ANDREW LENEHAN the Trustees have appointed the undersigned to dispose of the extensive collection of superior manufactured furniture, plated ware, chandeliers, bedding, brass and iron bedsteads, carpets, and every thing necessary for the complete furnishing of any description of dwelling at very reduced prices, he therefore invites his friends and the public to avail themselves of so desirable an opportunity of supplying their wants at cost price. ANDREW LENEHAN, 179, Castlereagh-street.

JOHNSON'S CENTRAL BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 205, Pitt-street North, near King-street.

Hair, fibre, and flax mattresses, all sizes, very cheap

Palliasses, best quality, from 17s to 22s each

Iron bedsteads, cots, &c.

N.B.—Old mattresses re-made, bedding cleaned.

DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS, at 25s. and 27s 6d.; Mattresses to fit, 17s. 6d., at R. M. PITT'S, 161, Kent-street, by Gas-lane.

FURNITURE—a great reduction in former prices, at T. MOORE'S, 337 and 339, Pitt-st., near Park-st.

FURNITURE for Drawing-rooms, very handsome, at T. MOORE'S, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

FURNITURE for Dining-rooms, very cheap, at T. MOORE'S, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

FURNITURE for Bedrooms of every description, at T. MOORE'S, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

FURNITURE for Offices, a large assortment at T. MOORE'S, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

BEDSTEADS.—Iron Bedsteads of every description, very cheap, at T. MOORE'S, Pitt-st., near Park-st.

BEDDING.—Hair Mattresses, best quality, in linen ticks, 2s. per lb. T. MOORE'S, 337 and 339, Pitt-street.

FURNITURE at REDUCED PRICES.—In the Estate of C. HUNT, by the Administrator. 15, Jamison-st.

STEVENS' Family Bread Machines are simple, clean, and cheap. HUNT'S, 7, Jamison-street.

SEWING MACHINES.—Singer and Co.'s new improved Lock-stitch Sewing Machine is the most simple, the most durable, and cheapest sewing machine in the world. The undersigned have lately fitted up private instruction rooms, where the learner can receive instruction free from intrusion.

STANFORD and CO., sole agents, 208, Pitt-street, Sydney.

STERLING SILVER PLATE, from Roskell and Hunt, and Barnard and Son—

Splendid Yacht Cup; this is of most chaste and elegant design—it must be seen to be appreciated

Horse Racing ditto

Silver Tea and Coffee sets, from £42, worth £55

Quart, pint, and half-pint mugs

Silver waiters, beautifully chased

Silver table and dessert spoons and forks

Gravy spoons and soup ladles

Tea, salt, and mustard spoons

Diamond rings and earrings,—the largest and finest in the colony.

To be seen, between two and four o'clock, at 201, Macquarie-street North.

SAUL LYONS.

FOR SALE, NOW LANDING—

Irish pork, in half-barrels
Bacon, prime bellies, in cases and tierces
Irish butter
Batty's jams
Batty's bottled fruits
White herrings, in half-barrels
Chicory
White spirit
Central Society's brandy, in bulk and case.

BEILBY and SCOTT.

LIQUEURS.—Ratifia de Noyeau, Creme d'Anis, Noyeau du Falsinburg, La Rose d'Amour.

CORDIALS.—Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Raspberry Syrup, Lemon Syrup, and Peppermint.

MARTELL'S BRANDY, and Hennessy's dark and pale.

RUM, Geneva, Old Tom, Whisky.

CHAMPAGNE, Claret, Port, and Sherry.

ALE and PORTER, best brands, in draught and bottle. STEWART and CO., 350, George-street, opposite Mountcastle's.

COLONIAL WINES on SALE, of the finest quality, equal to continental wines, guaranteed to keep in any climate. Particular attention is called to our Tokay, Brisau, and Madeira, there being none equal in flavour and quality in the colony. STEWART and CO., 350, George-street.

COLONIAL WINES.—Tokay, Madeira, and Muscatelle.

COLONIAL WINES.—Kaludah, Frontignac, and Brisau.

COLONIAL WINES.—Hock, Pontac, and Medoc.

COLONIAL WINES.—Burgundy, Hermitage, and Muscatelle.

NEW SOUTH WALES WINES.—On SALE, by the undersigned, a large assortment of the above DELICIOUS BEVERAGE, in pints, quarts, and on draught, in quantities to suit all purchasers, at much lower rates than formerly.

J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street.

COLONIAL WINES.—For SALE by the undersigned—

Fine flavoured light Summer wines,
Madeira
Malvasia
Frontignac,
From 18s. to 21s. per dozen.

S. BENNETT and CO.,
482, George-street.

HART'S ADELAIDE FLOUR.—50 tons superfine, per Sorata, for SALE.

H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, agent for Messrs. Hart and Co.

LIVERPOOL SALT for Sale, £3 15s. Rock Salt, £3 10s.

C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

ANGLO-AMERICAN Cook STOVES, improved, just landed. ROBINSON'S, 486, George-street.

WINDOW GLASS.—Window Glass will be sold a bargain to clear out, in lots to suit purchasers, all sizes from 10 x 8 to 48 by 40, at RAPHAEL'S, Margaret-street.

GOLD LEAF, very best quality, 1s. 9d. per book. J. BRAY, oil and colourman, 160, Pitt-street.

KEROSENE OIL, best quality, 4s. 6d per gallon retail. Paperhanging Depot, 160, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS, French and English, in every quality, very cheap. J. BRAY, 160, Pitt-st. North.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to Mr. GREEN, HERALD Office.

ZINC-LINED CASES for SALE at B. MOUNTCASTLE'S, 319, George-street.

A GOOD second-hand Stereoscopic CAMERA, for Sale. J. YATES, 350, George-street.

PADDLES for SALE, at the workshop, 24, Sussex-street. T. DAY, jun.

FOR SALE, a good MILCH COW. Apply to G. BRENCHLEY, Shearers' Arms, Botany Road, Redfern.

LAW BOOKS, Ex Harkaway.—

Greenhow's Shipping Law Manual for shipowners, merchants, masters, seamen, &c., with the acts, forms, and precedents, 1863, half-calf

Hayes and Jarman's Concise Forms of Wills, with practical notes, 5th edition, half-calf

Gray's Country Attorney's Practice in Conducting Actions, with appendix of forms and bills of costs, 8th edition, by William Paterson, half-calf

Rouse's Practical Man, 400 forms of legal matters, and a collection of tables and rules, half-calf, 1863

Roscoe's Law of Evidence on the Trial of Actions at Nisi Prius, 10th edition, by E. Smirke, 1861, calf

Roscoe's Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases, 6th edition, by D. Power, 1862, half-calf

Stone's Practice of Petty Sessions, Summary Convictions, and Forms, by Bell and Cave, 1863, 12mo, calf

Foott's Costs, Common Law, Probate, Divorce, and in Conveyancing, 2nd edition, half-calf

Wills' Principles of Circumstantial Evidence, 4th edition, 1862, half-calf

Jarman's New Practice, of the High Court of Chancery, 2nd edition, calf

Goldsmith's Doctrine and Practice of Equity, designed principally for the use of students, 5th edition 1861

The Orders, Statutes, and Regulations of the Court of Chancery, with notes, &c., by Homersham Cox, M.A.

Archbold's New Practice of the Courts of Common Law, 2nd edition, half-calf

Archbold's Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases, by W. N. Welsby, 1862, calf

Chitty's Archbold's Practice of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, by Prentice, 1862, 2 vols., calf

Chitty's Forms of Practical Proceedings, in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, &c., 8th edition, calf

Roscoe's Nisi Prius Evidence, 10th edition, by Smirke, 1861, calf

Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, 6th edition, by Power, 1862, half-calf

Selwyn's Law of Nisi Prius, 12th edition, by Power, 2 vols., calf

Lush's Practice of the Superior Courts of Common Law, second edition, by James Stephen, calf

Mayne's Treatise on the Law of Damages, half-calf

Byles on the Law of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank Notes, and cheques, 8th edition, 1862, half-calf

Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c., &c., 10th edition, half-calf

Chitty on the Law of Contracts, 7th edition, by Russell, 1863, calf

Story on the Law of Contracts, 2 vols., half-calf

Linley's Supplement to his Law of Partnership, including its application to joint stock and other companies, 1863, calf

Woodfall's Law of Landlord and Tenant, 8th edition, by Cole, 1863, calf

Dart's Law and Practice of Vendors and Purchasers of Real Estate, 3rd edition, calf

Smith's Law of Real and Personal Property connected with Conveyancing, second edition, calf

Williams on the Law of Real Property, 6th edition, 1862, calf

Grant on the Law of Bankers and Banking, calf

Thring's Law and Practice of Joint Stock Companies, calf

Lee's Laws of Shipping and Insurance, 7th edition, half-calf

Coote's New Practice of the High Court of Admiralty of England, calf

Pollock's Practice of the County Courts, 4th edition, by C. E. Pollock and H. Nicol

Watson on the Office of Sheriff, second edition, calf

Jervis, on the Office and Duties of Coroners, second edition, by Welsby, calf

Pritchard's Hand Book on the Law of Marriage and Divorce

Blackstone's Commentaries abridged, with great additions by Warren, second edition

Stephens' New Commentaries on the Laws of England, 5th edition, 1863, 4 vols., half-calf

Hudson's Executors' Guide, new and enlarged edition.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

FOR SALE, one Pair of pure English BULLDOGS, ex La Hogue. Apply at GRIBBEN BROTHERS, Elizabeth-street.

PAIR HANDSOME BUGGY COBS.—For SALE, a pair of very handsome Grey COBS, 5 and 6 years old, thoroughly broken and quiet in harness; a good match and accustomed to run together. C. MARTYN, Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

HORSES, Dogcarts, Buggies, and Waggonettes, for Sale, or Hire. GIBSON, next Burt's, Castlereagh-st.

HORSES.—Commissions executed for sellers and buyers of horses. HERBERT GIBSON, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's.

BUGGY HORSES, £30 the pair; two excellent Dogcart Horses, £16 and £20; and a first-rate Phaeton Horse, £22. Day's trial. GIBSON'S Horse Agency, 253, Castlereagh-street, adjoining Burt's.

TIP GARDEN CART and new Harness, only £9 the lot. GIBSON'S Depot, Castlereagh-street.

NEW BUGGY HARNESS, £5 set, silver-mounted. GIBSON, importer, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's.

SIDE SADDLES, very superior, quilted seats and leaping head, £5 each. GIBSON'S Depot.

FOR SALE, Saddle and Dogcart HORSE; capital journey Hack. NORFOLK'S, 450, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, active Cart HORSE, 6 years, Druitt-st. or sand trial. NORFOLK'S stables, 450, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Pair of thorough buggy COBS; also good spring Cart HORSE. NORFOLK'S, 450, Pitt-st.

COW and CALF for SALE. Mr. MILSON, at Wya Wya Cottage, Careening Cove, North Shore.

DOGCART MARE, and a Draught Horse, for SALE, cheap, warranted. R. KING, Circular Quay.

A SKIFF DINGY for SALE, 16 feet long, gear complete. Apply Royal Oak, Union-street, Pyrmont.

STOCK FOR SALE, on the Burnett district, within 200 miles of Rockhampton, to be delivered on the station, about the end of March next:—

1500 ewes, 5 years to aged
1000 weaners, mixed sexes
400 head of female cattle, 1 year to aged
6 horses, broken in
1 team of ten working bullocks, with dray and gear complete
Flour and other stores, if required.

For further particulars apply to FRANCIS MACNAB, and CO., 9, Wynyard-street,

Sydney, 13th January.

29,500 MAIDEN EWES and Ewes of various ages, on Darling Downs stations

19,000 weaners, equal sexes, on the Downs and Burnett
43,000 store wethers, chiefly on the Darling Downs
2,000 superior young ewes, on the Coast
2,000 mixed hoggets, ditto
960 choice young rams, from the best stud flocks in Queensland.

For SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

FAT SHEEP.—Speculators are buying all they can to arrive. Graziers, do not sell; consign to FORBES.

FAT STOCK.—FORBES only sells on commission. Consign your sheep and cattle to him.

FAT CATTLE, Fat Sheep.—The highest price obtained by R. FORBES, by auction or otherwise.

FAT SHEEP.—The market is rising fast. Consign your stock to R. FORBES. He is no speculator.

FAT SHEEP.—Highest prices obtained by R. FORBES. Consign to him; he sells by auction and private contract.

QUEENSLAND SHEEP STATIONS.—Attend FORBES' SALE at the Exchange, 28th January, 11 o'clock.

STATIONS.—Buyers attend FORBES' Auction SALE of Rocky Springs, Broston and Brovinia.

SHEEP STATIONS.—Buyers, do not invest before THURSDAY, 28th January. Attend FORBES' Auction SALE.

ORANGERY for SALE. Fine collection of trees, in full bearing, and excellent family mansion. FORBES.

FOR SALE.—1000 to 1500 head of well-bred CATTLE. 100 powerful Carriage Geldings and Mares. 1300 Fat Wethers, five years old, averaging 70lbs.

For further particulars apply to GEORGE CAMPBELL, Duntroon, Queanbeyan.

FOR SALE, 3000 CATTLE, equal sexes, and 2 to 5 years old, from one of the best herds in New England. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TO PARTIES STOCKING NEW COUNTRY, TO THE NORTHWARD OR WESTWARD.

(11,700) ELEVEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED MIXED SHEEP, as follows:—

(2000) Two thousand two-year old ewes

(2700) Two thousand seven hundred ewes, mixed ages

(7000) Seven thousand wedders, from two years old upwards.

Delivery to be given at Carrabah, ten miles from the Taroom township, between the 20th February and 10th March next.

The sheep were all shorn prior to Christmas Races, 1863.

Terms, 9s 6d per head, cash, if the lot be taken. If in smaller lots prices to be arranged.

Application to FREDERICK CHARLES DAVENER, East-street, Ipswich.

FOR SALE, by private contract, a first-class HOTEL in the suburbs of Sydney, stone-built, and verandah all round, containing spacious and lofty dining-rooms, parlours, bedrooms, and a handsome, roomy, well-fitted bar, with extensive and dry cellarage, fit for conducting any amount of business, and attached thereto are superior stabling and skittle grounds, &c., &c. The view from the house is magnificent, embracing Sydney harbour and its environs; and for health and convenient access to the city (omnibuses running to and fro by the door every half-hour) it is not to be surpassed by any other hotel in the neighbourhood of Sydney. To an energetic and industrious man with a moderate capital at command, the above opportunity of investing his money and labour is most advantageous, and one seldom offered in the market. Apply to JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY, auctioneer and estate agent, 221, Pitt-street, near King-street.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

FROM THE 20TH TO THE 22ND OF JANUARY.

A WELL attended meeting of cricketers was held last Wednesday night at Lawrence's rooms, George-street, for the purpose of determining on the best mode of managing the cricket matches which are to be played in Sydney early in march next by the All-England Eleven and the cricketers of this colony.

Anniversary services in connection with the Newtown Congregational Church, were held on Sunday and Tuesday last. On the Sunday appropriate sermons were preached by the Rev. S. C. Kent. On Tuesday evening a tea meeting was held in the schoolrooms, which were filled with guests.

We are happy to be able to mention that the sum raised for the widow and children of the Rev. G. W. Richardson already amounts to £2000.

The little harbour of Wollongong presented a most extraordinary scene of excitement on Saturday last, occasioned by a visit of immense shoals of fish, consisting of small mackerel, salmon, schnapper, and other varieties. For several hours in the morning the basin presented the appearance of a boiling cauldron, and the most impromptu and novel modes of catching the fish were had recourse to.

On Saturday last there was a destructive hurricane at Albury. The sky was darkened, light carts were blown over, those who were out had to rush for shelter, or throw themselves on the ground; and for some time it appeared as though some great convulsion of nature were about to take place.

The frogs in Echuca (says the *Riverine Herald*, of 13th instant,) are pretty numerous, and they do get into queer places at times for frogs. We were shown one yesterday which had jumped into the glass of a small kerosene lamp alight, while it stood on the top of a case on a counter, at least six feet from the ground.

Mr. Daniel Apps, of Yarrabee, on the Yanco, was killed whilst branding horses a few days since. One of the horses attempted to escape, and in so doing dashed down a rail, which struck Mr. Apps on the head with so much violence that he died shortly afterwards.

Last Thursday night, the Rev. Thomas Smith delivered a lecture in St. Michael's Schoolhouse, Surry Hills, on the subject of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The lecture was illustrated by the exhibition of dissolving views, and it thus could not be other than highly entertaining. There was a numerous attendance.

A contract has been taken by Mr. M'Callum for the filling in of that part of Woolloomooloo Bay which is situate to the southward of the new bridge, and the work was begun on Wednesday last. The space is to be filled up with sand, which is being carted from the hill which skirts the west side of the Victoria Barracks.

James Clarke, a lad aged nineteen years, an immigrant by the Ida, which arrived from London on the 17th instant, died on board that vessel on Thursday, from a gunshot wound received some time ago. It is understood that the wound was occasioned by a ramrod penetrating deceased's leg.

The annual festival of the children connected with the Church of England schools in the parish took place on Wednesday, at Ashfield Park, the use of the grounds being kindly allowed for the occasion by Mr. S. H. Smyth. About 180 children were gathered from the three schools at Ashfield, Burwood, and Enfield, and there was a very large company of ladies and gentlemen from the neighbourhood.

A carpenter named Martin M'Mahon died in the Infirmary on Thursday from the effects of a blow inflicted upon him by a man named May, with an iron crowbar, about ten days ago.

THE MIDGE CORRESPONDENCE.

No. XVI.

(From the Sydney Mail, January 23rd.)

MR. MIDGE IS FORCED INTO THE RANKS OF THE UNEMPLOYED, AND CONTINUES HIS NEW APPLICATION OF THE OLD TERM.

To the Editor of the Mail.

SIR,—The blow has fallen! Yes. Hear it, ye editors, in your *sancta sanctorum!* Hear it, ye newspaper writers, as ye ponder for a subject, and sharpen up your pens in defence of a brother in distress! Hear it ye country denizens, whose weary hours I have humbly sought to beguile! Hear it ye townsfolk, who have received my weekly missives with so much favour! I am not, as I write this, an officer of the Government. The fiat has gone forth.

Be no longer officer of mine, Midge; *the* Midge has been dismissed!!! I fancy the heavens frowned at the ruthless act, for cloudy weather set in the very day that I received my demission. Little boots it to tell by what misadventure this occurred; I state the hard, the irrevocable fact, for the colony to mourn over. No more, no more, ah! never more for me, shall the . . . . Well, no—I do not think I will continue in that strain, and besides I think I have seen it somewhere else, and I do not wish to plagiarise, even in the depths of my woe, nor make distress the excuse for robbery. You can imagine my state of mind—at least your murder-and-suicide man, who does all the harrowing business for your columns, could readily do so. Two hundred and fifty a year gone beyond recall. Is not this alone enough to unsettle the reason of any common man. You need not be complimentary and say I am not a common man. I know it, or I should have taken hydrocyanic acid before this. But the loss of the "*screw*" is as nothing compared with what I have to suffer at home. The state that Mrs. M. has worked herself into is absolutely appalling. I cannot face it, so I stop out as late as I can at night, in order, if possible, to sneak into bed unnoticed. But no, there she is with her pale face of woe to confront me at every hour, and I think she could even beat the members of the Legislative Assembly at sitting up at night.

She has never "done" her hair for the last three days, and it hangs about her head wild, lank, and dishevelled, the very embodiment of utter grief. Her sorrow takes different phases, of which I have particularly noticed three. There is the stern and denunciatory. When she reaches this she draws her hair off her face tightly down behind her ears, thereby forcing open her eyes unnaturally wide, and although she has fine eyes—very fine eyes—they are now surrounded by two broad belts of red, from incessant weeping, and are not—no, I must say it—not captivating. At this stage she addresses me as all the fools, monsters—but no, I will not expose her weakness, or my degradation, but tightly buttoning up my waistcoat, conceal my sufferings in my own bosom. If you are a married man you may, perhaps, be able to fancy what a woman who has a remarkable command of language would be likely to say under such circumstances. The second phase I have noticed, is what I call the soft and melting stage. Arrived at this she tosses her hair, in utter abandonment, all over her face, rubbing it into her eyes with a white cambric pocket handkerchief. She becomes "like Niobe, all tears," and apostrophises herself, although there are throughout allusions to me. She regards herself as the most injured of women, and asks herself why she did this and why she did that, and why she did not do something else—all with respect to me, mind you, and all intended to crush and annihilate me. The third phase is what I call the savage—no, I recall the word, as I do not wish to wound her sensitiveness—I will say that it is the accusatory, and vindictive stage. This generally follows immediately upon the tearful, and she seems to work herself up to it by repeatedly telling herself how much she has been ill-used. When she reaches it she springs up suddenly, gathers her hair up in her hands, gives it a wild dash round her head by some mysterious process, and there it appears sticking up perpendicularly on the crown of her head like an Indian scalp lock, the long lank end standing threateningly out in every direction, and almost bristling with rage. I have never stayed to witness more than the first development of this stage, for being of a nervous temperament, I usually clear out before it reaches its height.

You see I talk of this, as if it was my chronic state of existence; but although it has only lasted a few short days, I seem to have lived through ages of misery. I am determined, however, to have my revenge, and I have prepared a series of papers to place in the hands of some sympathising M.L.A. I shall get my case taken up, and have a select committee appointed to inquire into the general working of the Circumlocution Office. There will be some exposures then, and no mistake. I may tell you in confidence that for the last six months I have been taking private notes of all that has been said and done by everybody in the office; so that if I am to fall, others shall go with me: like Samson, I will crush my enemies at the same time as myself. In the meantime, I shall take my seat daily in the gallery of the Assembly, by the side of the long-neglected Kentish, the ill-used Blair, and the other waiters upon Fortune and Parliament who haunt the House, hoping, Micawber-like, that something "may turn up." And if hon. members see a pale and melancholy figure, with light hair and weak sight, but with a high and lofty brow, upon which intellect has set her seal—if they see such a one looking down upon them like an accusing spirit, let them be sure that Midge is there, that he is prepared to do his duty to his God and his country, and that if they would like to look over his papers and take up his case, he would be very much obliged to them.

I dare say you think that I have grown egotistical; but sorrow is ever selfish, and, with my own little difficulties pressing on me, I have barely time to call to remembrance that I had promised to continue a series of portraits that might be serviceable for a gallery of "howling idiots," should such a gallery be formed.

I have already drawn you the portrait of the hon. member for Shoalhaven, but on second consideration I do not think that he is entitled to the first place. There is the hon. member for Monaro who can howl longer, and louder, and more idiotically even than the ex-Lands. A fico for their dignities now; I care not a pin for any of them, either in or out of office. He has a most extensive acquaintance with men and things in the colony, or, at least, what passes for such amongst the minor lights of the House. It is drawn from a perusal of the columns of the country press, and he often astonishes the House by the distorted view he takes of things in general, caused by the eccentric lens through which he chooses to examine them. He has their leading articles almost by heart, and with a bundle of his pet authorities by his side, will quote by the hour from the leaded columns upon any subject, and without the slightest previous warning. In this respect he is an invaluable ally when the tactics of party require a waste of public time without any reference to utility; and if his chief, the great C. C., will only condescend to cry "Hear" occasionally, he becomes almost rabid in his stentorian elequence. In fact, not only is his howl a kind of adaptation to the human voice of the harsh cry of the jackal, but he also in his course of action in the House appears to imitate closely the special instinct of that celebrated but much maligned animal. He is the lion's provider, and hunts down the prey that the more noble animal, his great chief, is to step in at the proper moment and feast upon. Though he has done all the work, he will, at the moment of triumph, be willing to accept any scraps—bone or skin—that his leader may condescend to leave him, perfectly contented with anything, but more particularly delighted—and, in fact, expecting the six hundred pounds of chairmanship, that Wisdom has forfeited by his want of allegiance, and which our friend from Monaro has been reading for during the last three months, and confidently trusts to enjoy. It is a vain hope, yet it is a high ambition, but like many other ambitious men, the hon. gentleman has selected too many by-ways, crooked paths, and dirty roads to his goal. He has floundered and stumbled on in his devious way, but finds himself no nearer to his object, whilst he has got himself so besmeared, that even his own friends turn up their noses at him, and his leaders give him a wide berth for fear of contamination. Led on by the excitement of his jackal chase, he has gone too far—has irrevocably injured the cause he wished to serve, and has made C. C.'s return to power all but an impossibility. He has howled by the hour solely to prevent business being done, and to embarrass a Government that unfortunately for the hon. gentleman, would not be embarrassed by him, although they were kept up all night, and the worst of it is, that all this has been seen and noted, and that it has been scored up, not against the hon. member for Monaro only, but against those who set him on, and who gave him little encouraging nods and smiles, and patted him pleasantly on the back, and bade him go on and prosper. Like all of the class I am now faintly endeavouring to describe, he makes great use of his arms. In fact, arms seem indispensable for the display of "howling" eloquence, as if some forcing operation was required. He does not give his arms the gracefully circular swing of Robertson, but works them up and down in front of him after the fashion of a pump-handle, or somewhat in the impressive style of those Marionettes with which the French so delight to enact their dramas. He renders this action forcible by bringing down the back of his hand sharp upon a book or a bundle of papers, or, these not being handy, upon the table itself, and the smart rattle that follows has a most telling effect. His howl is not melodious—of course not; you never expected it to be so—howls are not so usually; but his howl is especially wanting in everything that could form "the music of the human voice." His voice is harsh, grating, and monotonous—with the peculiarity of becoming more harsh, more grating, and more monotonous the higher it is raised. He speaks with great volubility—so much so at times as to be all but unintelligible; his words come out so fast that they seem to trip each other up, tumble over each other, and get involved into hopeless entanglement with each other, just like the scene in the pantomime where the boys come rushing on the wrong time, knock down the crockery man, and tumble over each other and everybody else. By the length and power of his howl he has earned for himself the chief place amongst the "howling idiots," should such an order ever be established. Should such an association be formed—perhaps upon the basis of the "Howling Dervishes" that flourish somewhere or other in some Mahomedan country, I should certainly recommend him as the head of the establishment.

Then, again, there is the hon member for Patrick's Plains—he is not a regular howler, but takes to it by fits and starts. When he does get at it, however, he goes into it with a vengeance. There are some peculiarities attaching to him that are worth mentioning. When he rises he does not at once commence with a howl; on the contrary, he looks round blandly, a half vacant smile beams upon his countenance, and he begins in soft mellifluous tones—or at all events in what are intended to be such, and in what is the nearest approach the hon. gentleman's voice can make to them. As he proceeds the honey soon departs, and only gall and vinegar are left. His tones get rough, short, and jerky, and he rises into the howl of the native denizens of the ranges. He invariably gets under the illusion that some one has been opposing him individually, that he is a much injured and ill used member, and that his country demands of him that he shall convince everybody and set everything to rights. He at once proceeds to knock down and annihilate the mythical individual, then indignantly—but of course successfully—defends himself; and after singing pæans for his victory, goes into abstruse arguments that nobody can understand, and in the maze of which he often loses himself. He gets the steam on by degrees, until he mounts up the oratorical gamut almost into a scream. Then his arms are kept sharp at work, in order, I suppose, to keep the pot boiling. They rise and fall in short sharp jerks, and the clenched fist is dashed frequently and fiercely upon the table in want of something softer to pitch into. In his oratorical ecstasies he has been known to knock over three tumblers in one night, besides capsizing several books and making a fierce assault upon the water bottle. It is only when he is fairly dead beat—when he has become red and hot about the face, when blood to the head threatens, and when that celebrated remedy so often employed in the Works Department—pumping on the head—begins to be required, that he thinks it time to pull up before some of the tackling gives way or something breaks. Then he suddenly assumes the solemn and prophetic, raises his hands and invokes the spirit of patriotism to awake and defend the "poor man" whom the rich are seeking to devour. And here I may mention an hallucination that seems to have taken possession of the hon. gentleman's mind in the course of the tariff debate. He appears to be under the impression that the "rich man" does nothing else but sit in richly-furnished apartments, quaffing champagne, smoking cigars, and singing patriotic songs, whilst there is not one vestige of patriotism in their hearts. I was particularly struck with this picture of social life as drawn by the hon. gentleman, and thought how jolly it must be—especially if one was single—but this, mind you, is between ourselves; I would not wish to hurt Mrs. M.'s feelings in her present distressed state of mind. However, I do not think it correct, and perhaps some of your correspondents who have a better acquaintance with the wealthy than my humble self, will enlighten the public on this point. The hon. gentleman always invokes something or other, if not the spirit of patriotism, and then getting overcome by his own eloquence, sinks almost to tears, and makes lugubrious appeals to some quarter, but where is not always perceptible, and sits down after having said as many disagreeable things about everybody as could well be heaped into one address, and as many foolish things about himself as another would say in a lifetime. In the latter portion of his address he as manifestly comes under the application of the substantive as in the former he comes under that of the adjective of the two words to which I have drawn particular attention.

Trusting in your confidence,

I remain, yours, &c.,

THEODORE AURELIUS MIDGE.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—On Monday, January 11th, there was a meeting of the municipal council, at their chambers, at 7.30 p.m. Present: the chairman (Mr. F. W. Holland), and councillors Knight, Munro, Kingsbury, Curtis, Conley, and Bailey. Minutes of proceedings at previous meeting read and confirmed. Correspondence.—A letter from the Australian Joint Stock Bank, intimating that the balance due to the bank, beyond the cash credit of £500, was now £239 5s 7d, and urging that the council put forward matters that the new security may be entered into. Also, a letter from the secretary of the Newtown and Cook's River Road Trust, in reply, stating that the £100 agreed to be given by the Trust towards the kerbing and guttering the west side of the Newtown Road had been paid to the credit of the municipality. Order of the day.—The adoption of the municipal electoral list. Moved by councillor Munro, seconded by councillor Kingsbury, and unanimously carried, "That the electoral list for the municipality be adopted, and that the chairman be requested to give instructions for their being printed." This concluded the business of the evening, and the council separated.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

PATENTS.

RETURN of Applications for Inquiry into Patents and Improvements.

Each applicant paid £20.

1. George Alfred Lloyd, for Thomas Dickerson Rotch—Improved method of making soap.
2. George W. Earl, for Hiram Berden—Improvements in machinery for pulverising, washing, and amalgamating auriferous and other ores.
3. Christopher Kingsford—Machine for compressing and solidifying peat, coal, &c.
4. Lue Mace—Perpetual solar watch.
5. Thomas Culham and Jacob Brache—Portable prospector for searching auriferous lands and for geological surveys.
6. Edmund Morewood and George Rogers, by E. C. Weekes—Improvements in the manufacture of iron into sheets, plates, or other forms, in coating iron and preparing it for coating, &c.
7. Albert De Launay—A machine called "La Machine Jeffriand."
8. Thomas Woore—Mechanical contrivance for burning wood for heating apartments.
9. R. L. P. Manning—Self-acting propeller.
10. Charles F. P. Funcke—Improvements in tanning skins and hides.
11. Simon Zollner—Water filter.
12. Edward Knox, Daniel Cooper, William Fanning, and Walter Lamb—Improvements in machinery, &c., employed in manufacture of sugar.
13. Benjamin Hards and James Leverett—Improvements in manufacture of saddle-trees, saddles, &c.
14. Frederick S. Peppercorne—Automatic engine.
15. Ralph M. Robey—Mr. Gerd. J. Benson's improvements in refining sugar.
16. Ralph M. Robey—Mr. Gerd. J. Benson's improvements in drying sugar.
17. James Craig—Machine for reaping and dressing corn.
18. Herbert Macworth—Improvements in the separation and treatment of mineral substances; and in cooking, and in apparatus connected therewith.
19. Conrad W. Finzel—Improvements in processes and machinery employed, &c., in manufacture of sugar.
20. James Hart—Improvements in puddling or washing earthy matter so as to obtain gold therefrom, and in amalgamating metals, and in working stamps for stamping ores.
21. George Bate—Construction of wood and iron bridges, and girders for bridges, &c.
22. David Wilkinson—Obtaining gold from quartz and other silicious matter.
23. Francis P. Mansfield and Cyrus Hewett—Improvements in extracting stumps of trees, and in pulling down trees.
24. John H. Athens—Improvements in construction of flat irons.
25. Bernard Josephson—Manufacturing gas.
26. Minor King—Improvements in machinery for crushing quartz and other ores.
27. Beran G. Sloper—Machinery for refrigeration and the making of ice.
28. Edward Teillard and Eugene Dominique Nicolle—Improved mode of constructing sun blinds.
29. Edward P. Capper—Improved well-bucket and lifting gear.
30. Richard Goulding—Improvements in the extraction of gold and silver, and other metals.
31. Willis Humiston—Improvements in machinery for making mould candles.
32. Richard H. Jeffreys—Cutting off or extinguishing of gas by means of the electric magnet.
33. Thomas Chuck—Of springs for beds, &c.
34. Peter Nichol Russell and John Russell—Improvements in stones.
35. Samuel Lucas—Machine for washing earth in an improved manner, applicable as a gold-washing machine.
36. Thomas Sutherland—Improvements in milling and dressing rice.
37. Frederick S. Peppercorn—Employment of atmospheric power for compressing, lifting, or giving motion to machinery.
38. John Walter Osborne—Improvements in obtaining lithographic impressions by aid of photography.
39. George Jacques—An improved preparation of tobacco for destroying vermin, and removing certain cutaneous diseases upon sheep and other animals.
40. W. A. D. Anderson—Improvement in manufacture of pipes.
41. Benjamin B. Thayer by Deyter Bingham—Machine for amalgamating gold and silver ores.
42. Edward Bell—Improvements in railways and in locomotive engines to be used thereon.
43. John W. Chapman, Charles Chapman, and George Chapman—Oscillating corrugated gold amalgamator.
44. Thomas B. Hall and William M. Alderson—Improvements in saddles, for the purpose of breaking-in horses.
45. John M'Culloch—Improvements in the reduction of ores.
46. Charles Newbold—Manufacture of vessels, &c., and machinery and apparatus to be employed therewith.
47. Charles J. C. Perry—Anti-collision dial and shipwreck preventor.
48. James Harrison—Refrigerating by the co-operation of volatile liquids *in vacuo*, and the continuous condensation and reco-operation of the same materials.
49. William Withers Ewbank—Improvements in the manufacture of gas when oils and fatty matter are used, and in applying the refuse obtained in such manufacture to a useful purpose.
50. Thomas Chester—Invention of a winch.
51. Messrs. Randal, Loader, and Eldon—A new mode of transporting passengers through public thoroughfares, and in the apparatus connected therewith.
52. J. R. Davies—Improvements in the construction and making of engines, carriages, &c., propelled or drawn on any line of rail.
53. Horatio Appleton—A new and useful machine for breaking stones for roads, &c., and other purposes.
54. William Hickling Burnett—Improvements in electric telegraph, and in apparatus employed therewith, a part of which improvement is applicable to the winding of clockwork.
55. John Danglish—Improvements in the method of preparing and applying carbonic acid gas for the purpose of raising or resiculating dough.
56. Messrs. Goulding and Sheppard—Invention in extracting gold, silver, and other metals from their own ores and matrices.
57. Frederick Grosse and Rudolph Jenny—A process termed Bismuthography, for producing and drawing on metals in relief to print from the type-printing machine.
58. Edward Bell—An improvement in the machinery and apparatus for transporting and conveying passengers, goods, &c., upon or along railways, and in the use of the same.
59. James M'Leerie—An improvement in the manufacture of a three-wheeled vehicle.
60. Jean Baptiste Mangelin and Gustave Adrien Couillard—Apparatus for softening, mixing, and moulding materials for the manufacture of artificial fuel, bricks, &c.
61. Thomas Woore—1. A new method of constructing timber bridges. 2. Laying down rails for railways.
62. Eugene Dominique Nicolle and Richard Dawson—A new and improved method of manufacturing ice.
63. Samuel Reutech and John Rigg—Planing stone.
64. John Korff—A ship fire main and revolving branch, for extinguishing fires on board ships.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, January 29.—*At Bathurst*: James Endacott, Richard Lewis, single. *At Tamworth*: William Morrish, Robert Ballentine, single. *At Braidwood*: William Berkery, single. *At Maitland*: Marmaduke H. Wilson, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, and Mr. Cullen.

Twelve persons were brought before the Court. Of this number four were discharged, and six were remanded. Among the latter is a man named Crosby, who was apprehended on the 30th ultimo, by detective Elliott, on information that a warrant had been issued at Brisbane, in which he is charged with forgery. No warrant has yet arrived, and he stands remanded until Saturday next.

Two persons were convicted of riotous conduct in public places, and were sentenced to be imprisoned, one two days, and the other three.

THE POOR BOX.—Received from E. P. 10s. 6d. Relieved one person.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, January 25: Messrs. Oatley, M. M. Cohen, and R. S. Ross; Tuesday, 26, holiday; Wednesday, 27: Messrs. Caldwell and Chapman; Thursday, 28: Messrs. Levey, Birrell, and Smithers; Friday, 29: Messrs. Spence, Williams, and Asher; Saturday, 30: Mr. Burdekin.

WATER POLICE COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE Mr. F. J. C. North, Mr. G. Rattray, and Mr. M. Asher.

Matthew Bridson, licensed victualler, of the Volunteer Hotel, Circular Quay, was fined 20s., with costs, for keeping his house open for the sale of liquor at an illegal hour on Sunday last.

John Donaldson, carpenter of the steamer Prince Alfred, was fined 10s., with costs, for assaulting James Williams, a seaman of that vessel, on the high seas, by taking hold of him by the throat, throwing him down, and striking him on the mouth.

Richard Pritchard, a seaman, for desertion from the ship Empress Eugenie, was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour in gaol.

The hearing of the case against William Lee, for rape on Charlotte Rochford, was resumed, and lasted until a late hour.

LICENSING BUSINESS.—A temporary extension of the license of the Custom-house hotel, Argyle-street, to Clontarf, Middle Harbour, on the 26th instant, was granted on the application of Edmund Moore.

On Saturday the office was closed, there being a general holiday in the public departments.

SNAKES ON BURRANGONG.—On Wednesday last, whilst Mr. Sherrie, storekeeper, Tipperary Gully, was reclining on a sofa after dinner, he observed a large carpet snake on the wall plate inside the store, apparently watching some object of prey. A loaded gun being within his reach, he seized it, took aim, and blew the reptile's head completely off, nor could it be found afterwards. The remaining portion measured over six feet, and about a dozen mice were found in its inside.—*Star*.

WHAT IT IS TO BE LOST IN THE BUSH.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In to-day's *Herald* I see some directions for people losing themselves in the bush. I am sure too much publicity cannot be given to anything of that kind, as perhaps it might be of great service to some unfortunate who may experience what it is to be lost in the bush.

I myself have had some experience of being lost in the bush; and such as it was, I give it for the information of your readers. I must state that it was in Queensland that I was lost, about eight weeks ago, and it occurred in the following manner. I was working on the Cooyar station at the sheepwashing (superintendent, Mr. Bressingdon), and a little unpleasantness arising between myself and another, I determined to leave. Accordingly giving the superintendent notice, and receiving my wages, I packed up my swag and got my horse ready, and started for Toowoomba the following morning. The road between Cooyar station and Rosalie Plains station is over some high hills, and very bad travelling, consequently I did not go any further than the Rosalie Plains station that day, the distance being about twenty-six miles.

The next morning I started by sunrise, and travelled till about nine o'clock, when, coming up to some water, I hobbled my horse and turned her out to graze, while I made some breakfast for myself. Collecting a few sticks I soon had a fire, and the quartpot boiling, and after having made a hearty though frugal meal, I took up the pipe to enjoy a smoke; and, looking about me, I exclaimed, with Robinson Crusoe—

> I am monarch of all I survey,
> My right there is none to dispute.

I lay on the grass, smoking, and lazily watching the smoke ascend in spiral columns towards heaven, when, hearing a slight noise in the direction the mare was feeding, I turned to look, and saw a herd of about twenty or fifty kangaroos feeding. I started to my feet, got the mare saddled, and, leaving the swag under a tree, I started in pursuit of them. It was not long before they heard and saw me, and of course turned and fled. The mare seemed to enjoy the chase equally with myself, and we went along at a flying rate. I was so excited with the ride that, forgetting I was where I had never been before, I gave no heed to the direction I was going, when all at once the mare stumbled and fell, sending me flying through the air. The mare got up again and still kept on the chase, and I lay bruised and bleeding on the ground. I was not in a very enviable position just then, and I began to feel rather queer. I looked about me but could see nothing of the mare, and I knew nothing of that part of the country. My first self-enquiry was, What shall I do? Stay here I cannot; but which way shall I go? Well, Sir, I followed the tracks of the mare the way I had come for about a mile, and then I lost them altogether. By this time I began to get alarmed, and wished the kangaroos had been far enough. But it was no use wishing. I found I was lost in the bush, and I must get out of it the best way I could. I walked in the direction I thought the road lay in, until near dark, when I determined to stop and camp for the night. I made a large fire in the hope of attracting attention, lighted the pipe, and commenced to smoke and think. My thoughts were not of a very pleasant nature, I do assure you, Sir, but after a short time I lay down beside the fire and went to sleep until morning. When I awoke I found it had been raining, and my clothes were quite wet; but no matter, I must find my way. I walked along until the sun had got high in the heavens, and feeling tired I sat down under a tree and made a fire. By this time I began to feel very hungry, as I had not tasted food since the previous morning; but I had to content myself with thinking how nice a mutton chop would be, with some nice coffee. After a short time I got up and commenced again to try and find my way. I cooed and shouted, but got no reply. I was now very seriously alarmed at my position, and felt such a peculiar sensation come over me, that I never experienced before. By-and-by night came on again, and making as large a fire as I possibly could, I cooed and shouted, but all to no purpose. At last I fell asleep by the fire, and did not waken up until break of day. I walked along, expecting to come to some creek, when I could run it down, and, perhaps, come on to some station; but, however, I saw no creek, nor any signs of one and I began to despair of getting out at all. I walked all that day until night came on, when again I made a large fire, and coo'ed like a madman, but it was of no avail. At last I lay down through sheer exhaustion and passed another night in the wilderness. Next morning, sick and faint, I resumed my journey, almost choked with thirst and feeling keenly the pangs of hunger. I again coo'ed, and doubly coo'ed, until I could cooey no longer, and I sat down and wept bitter tears. I looked around and every thing seemed so desolate. Far as I could see there was nothing but iron-bark and gum-trees,—iron-bark and gum-trees,—iron-bark and gum-trees—with the long grass waving gently up and down, and oh! I felt so utterly lost, that I cannot describe it. I go on a little further, and something starts from before me, and jumps away. It is a kangaroo rat. It is at home, but I—where, oh! where am I? Lost! lost! Oh! my God! how shall I get out of this? By this time I seemed to have lost all command over myself, and I was in such a state of excitement, that I did not know what I was doing; night came on, and I passed another night in the bush. On awaking, and viewing my awful position, I burst into tears. I had now been four days and nights wandering up and down, with nothing to eat, and only a little dirty water to drink, and I was fast losing my senses. Still, collecting all my strength I walked along, until in a short time I came to a creek. I had a drink of nice cool water, and oh how delicious it was. I walked along the creek for about an hour, but still I could discover no signs of civilized life. Utterly prostrated in spirit, I lay down under a tree and fell into a reverie. I thought of home, and its ties—of each familiar face, and the happy moments I enjoyed there. These thoughts so worked upon me that I fell into a swoon, as it were, and in that state "I thought I was again a child, knelt at my mother's knee." I thought I saw my brothers and sisters, and a little golden-haired niece looking at me with tearful eyes, yet powerless to help me. I saw my father and mother, and they were coming towards me to bid me farewell; and I remember saying to my mother, "This land is very bright, mother; the flowers are very fair, there's magic in the orange blossoms, and fragrance in the air. But take me to my dear old home, where the brook goes bubbling by. Let us go back again, mother; oh! take me home to die." "Let my father's hand but rest, mother, in blessings on my head; let my brother and my sisters dear but throng around my bed! Oh! let me feel that loved ones dear receive my parting breath, when I bid you all good night, mother, and sleep the sleep of death." "Dear mother I am weeping, I cannot stop the tears, they're swelling at the thoughts of home, and of my early years. But I am getting faint, mother. Oh! take me to your breast and let me feel your lips, mother. But on my forehead press." "Dear mother, do not leave me; do stay a little while." . . . But the scene passed away, and I awoke. The sun was gradually sinking towards the west, and darkness would set in soon—and yet I was lost! No one near me—left alone to die in this wilderness—oh, my God, deliver me from this death. Another night passed, another morning broke up, and still I was in the bush, not knowing where. I walked a little down the creek, when from exhaustion I could walk no further; and I lay down under a tree to die. I seemed to fall into a doze, and slept a little; and while I slept I dreamt that a big serpent was folding itself about me. It commenced at my feet, and kept crawling round, and round, and round, until it got to my face, when, making a great effort, I awoke and found an iguana crawling over me. I got up. I felt myself going mad. I knew I was losing my reason. I cried, I laughed, I danced, I sang, I asked the iguana what part of me it would like, and at last fell down exhausted. I felt something very strange coming over me, I fancied I saw the iguana coming towards me. A strange mist appeared to take possession of the bush around me—a film seemed to gather over my eyes—darkness seemed to set in, and I remember nothing more.

The next thing I recollected was being in a log hut, and a kind voice enquiring how I was. I looked at him, and asked him how I came there? He told me he had found me on the banks of the creek nearly dead, and he took me to his hut, he and a fellow-shepherd, and that seeing a horse in the bush with saddle and bridle they thought it might belong to me, and it was then in the sheep-yard. I told them how I got lost, and felt very thankful they had found me. In a day or two I was all right again, and on a bright morning the three of us were sitting at breakfast in the hut, when one of them rose from the table to bring the mare to the door for me. When I rose to go, I found the mare looking as fresh as could be, and the "swag" was on the saddle. These kind-hearted fellows had been for my "swag" to the place where I had left it, and had brought it up to the hut. They gave me full instructions as to the way, and when I left them I offered them all the money I had about me then, which was £6 4s., but they would not take one farthing; and now, Sir, these men were Chinamen. I owe my life to them, and, Sir, never as long as I live will I see a Chinaman in distress when I can assist him. About twelve o'clock the same day I came to "Gowrie" station, and three hours later I arrived at Toowoomba.

I trust you will excuse this long letter. I am sorry to encroach so much on your valuable space, but must beg of you to excuse me on the grounds of being a "new arrival," having only been in Queensland six months and this colony one month.

I am, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,
LOST, BUT FOUND.

Glebe, January 21.

COLONIAL DISTILLATION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your comments of yesterday on the abstract of revenue for the past quarter, occurs the following remark—"The revenue from colonial distillation appears to have ceased altogether." Such a conclusion is, in my opinion, entirely premature, and likely to convey an erroneous impression to those who are unacquainted with the extensive capabilities, and large operations, of the only distillery which is at present working. I am reliably informed that the Brisbane Distillery is capable of producing five thousand gallons of proof spirit per week, and that operations are there being conducted with as much activity as they ever were, excepting a short period at the date of the gold discovery in Port Phillip, when the export of colonial rum to that colony amounted to 25,000 gallons in one year.

I am also informed that the blank in the amount of duty on colonial spirits last quarter was entirely owing to the large payments made during the previous quarter, in anticipation of an increase of duty, and the unwillingness of the proprietors to speculate further until the adoption of a settled tariff. The stock which has consequently accumulated, and remains in bond, is now large; and will, doubtless, ere long, pay its proportionate share of revenue into the Treasury coffers. It matters of course little at what period of the year it may suit the distiller's interest to sell his produce, provided that the estimate of the Finance Minister be realised before the close of the year.

I am told that the manufacture of colonial spirits last year considerably exceeded that of 1862. Judging from the very large stock of colonial treacle on the premises of the Sugar Company, and recollecting that they are also the owners of the distillery already mentioned, I am not inclined to believe that there will be any marked diminution of revenue from colonial distillation during the current year.

Yours, &c.,
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Sydney, 22nd January, 1864.

THEATRICALS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

"There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death."

SIR,—I have just risen from the perusal of a "communication" upon this subject in your issue of to-day. The ideas of the writer are, in some respects, so utterly opposed to my own, and his conclusions so contrary to my experience, that I hope you will allow me a little space to point out another view of the question.

I might readily admit that much might be said on behalf of the *theory* of dramatic representations — that the plays *might* be all of an unexceptionable character, pure in language, chaste in expression, and elevating intendency—that the actors might be all sober and virtuous as well as masters of the histrionic act—and that (except for accidental circumstances, common to the theatre with every other scene of public amusement held at night time) the advantages conferred by the drama might be such as your correspondent has described.

But the question is one not of *theory*, but of *fact*. We have not now a theatre erected for the first time, and we are not therefore to be indebted to mere theory to discover what is its real character, and what are its effects. We know them from a safer teacher—experience, and she tells a sad, sad story.

There were some noble-minded enthusiasts some years ago in England, who were impressed with the belief that the theatre might be made an instrument of good. They even went so far in pursuit of their theory as to write sacred dramas—dramas which, for truth of sentiment, for correct and exact delineation of character, as well as for the striking nature of the events described, were certainly not surpassed by the very best of the plays lately so powerfully represented (according to your reports) upon the Sydney stage. The misfortune was they were true—their lessons were *religious* lessons—and therefore although they were introduced upon the London stage with everything which might be expected to command success, they utterly failed to attract an audience; and therefore they did not *pay*.

The truth is that the proprietor or manager having generally embarked a large sum in the speculation, and being obliged to incur heavy expenses, is compelled to consider—not what will benefit the morals or promote the highest interests of the community—not what will "elevate and purify the taste," or suggest noble sentiments"—not what will "enrich the memory while it warms the heart"—not what will "enlist our sympathies on the side of virtue"—not what will "cultivate the imagination" or "supply æsthetic training"—but rather *what will pay*; or in other words, what will attract the largest number of those who can pay for their tickets. When this attraction can be obtained by the employment of first-rate actors *the many* care less whether the play is "Jack Sheppard" or "King John," and *the few* "who are capable of judging" may, *for a time*, have the opportunity of selection. That, generally speaking, those plays must be chosen which are most suited, by their pandering to human depravity, to gratify the corrupt propensities of the majority of mankind. Hence "La Traviata" is not the only "detestable" play which has been exhibited before, and admired by, the modest public of Sydney.

If, however, "a tree is to be known by its fruits," what kind of a tree is the theatrical? We hear much of the "moral" lessons taught in the drama. For one person who has learnt *morality* by going to the play, you may readily find fifty who can date to its polluting influence their ruin of body and soul. Truly the idea that persons go to the theatre to learn from any plays—even the very best—*honesty, sobriety, chastity, the fear of God, the love of one's fellow-men*, and all the items of which morality is made up, is an idea which is sadly ludicrous. Such lessons must be sought elsewhere.

The theatre a school of *morality* forsooth! Of *theatrical* morality it may be, but of none other.

But, after all—

> "Talk they of morals!—Oh, Thou bleeding Love!
> Thou maker of new morals to mankind!
> The grand morality is—love of Thee!"

K. L. R.

THE TREES ON HYDE PARK.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me a small space in your journal to ask a few questions about the cutting and pruning of the trees in Hyde Park?

In the two plantations from Market-street to St. Mary's Chapel, there are two rows of gum trees, natives of the colony. These have been cut and hacked about in a shameful manner, for, as soon as ever they begin to shoot and the young limbs make progress, they are lopped off again. In my humble opinion, these trees being natives ought to be left to their natural growth and not cut and stripped worse than fruit trees.

I would ask any person in the habit of crossing Hyde Park by this route, if they have not noticed the wonderful progress made by the trees growing in the plantation opposite the top of Boomerang-street. This lot has scarcely ever been cut at all, and the result is that they are so large now that the fence around them is removed and they are open to the public, though they are not more than six years old; and the others are better than three years old and scarcely over the top of the fence, and not likely, if the present system is adopted, to be open these five or six years to come. Perhaps, some of your readers who have a little knowledge of gardening will be kind enough to inform me whether this new system of pruning native trees is universally adopted, or whether this instance of it is the only one on record, which I really think it is?

I beg to subscribe myself, yours, &c.,
INQUISITIVE.

Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, January 21.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The same idea that Mr. Dyer has given to the public has been floating through my brain for the last two months, but instead of a wooden flume or race, I thought of the pile of water-pipes that are rusting away on the top of the reservoir at Crown-street. If they were laid down in a straight line they would have this advantage at any rate, that if they did not carry the sand down, they would not flood the neighbourhood; and as regards the sanitary state of the bay, I would recommend a few thousand bags of charcoal to be mixed up with whatever stuff may be used for filling up.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,
A. M.

January 21st, 1864.

THE BRITISH FORCES IN NEW ZEALAND.

(*From the Melbourne Argus, January* 18.)

GENERAL Cameron has now in arms a body of regulars equal to half the British force in the Crimea. His troops are flushed with victory; they are well supported, and abundantly supplied with the munitions of war; so that the final suppression of the rebellion can only be regarded as a question of time. The annexed statement show what the British army in New Zealand is composed of:—

IMPERIAL FORCES.

GENERAL STAFF.

Lieutenant-General D. A. Cameron, C.B., commanding forces.
Major T. C. M'Neill, A.D.C.
Lieutenant W. H. St. Hill, A.D.C.
Major J. D. Pitt, assistant military secretary.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. Carey, deputy adjutant-general.
Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. Gamble, deputy quartermaster general.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart., V.C., deputy assistant quartermaster general.
Lieutenant T. D. Johnstone, district adjutant.

RETURN OF THE FORCES.

	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
General Staff	8	—
Royal Artillery	9	259
Royal Engineers	6	75
1st Battalion 12th Foot	37	606
2nd Battalion 14th Foot	47	1138
2nd Battalion 18th Foot	42	798
40th Foot	39	815
43rd Foot	27	643
50th Foot	57	794
57th Foot	43	884
65th Foot	34	890
70th Foot	42	771
	391	7672

At Taranaki there are stationed twenty-five men of the Royal Engineers, 700 men of the 57th, and 68 men of the 70th. At Napier 270 men of the 14th, at Wellington 280 men of the 14th, and at Wanganui 340 men of the 57th. The remainder of the troops are in the province of Auckland.

SQUADRON SERVING IN NEW ZEALAND WATERS UNDER SIR W. S. WISEMAN, COMMODORE OF THE BLUE.

Curaçoa, s.s. frigate, twenty-three guns, Commodore of second class, Sir W. S. Wiseman, Bart.; Commander H. B. Philmore.

Miranda, s.s. corvette, fifteen guns, 1039 tons, 250 horse-power, Captain R. Jenkins.

Esk, s.s. corvette, twenty-one guns, 1169 tons, 220 horse-power, Captain J. C. Hamilton.

Harrier, s.s. sloop, seventeen guns, 748 tons, 100 horse-power, Commander F. W. Sullivan.

Eclipse, s.s. gunboat, four guns, 700 tons, 200 horse-power, Commander R. C. Mayne.

COLONIAL FORCES.

The colony provides a force in the northern island alone of 9629 men, all of whom are well armed and under training, and could be called out at a moment's notice, if required. In the first place there are the three regiments of Waikato militia—the corps raised in the Australian colonies, to serve for a term of three years, and to settle upon the confiscated native land, under a system of military tenure; and in each province there are also local militia and volunteer bodies. The force is thus distributed:—

GENERAL STAFF.

Major-General T. J. Galloway, commanding forces; Major P. F. de Quincey, A.D.C. and military secretary; Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Balneavis, deputy-adjutant-general; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Kenney, quartermaster-general.

Auckland, 6302; Wellington, 1768; Taranaki, 817; Hawke's Bay, 750. Total, 9637 men.

The colony has also provided, in aid of H.M. naval forces, three steam-vessels—the Pioneer, the Avon, and the Sandfly. The two former are engaged upon the waters of the Waikato, and are manned and officered from the fleet. The Pioneer is an iron-plated vessel, built specially for the navigation of the Waikato. She is armed with two twelve-pounder Armstrongs, and she can carry 600 men in addition to her crew. The Avon is a smaller vessel; at one time she was engaged in the intercolonial trade, but the Government purchased and plated her. The Sandfly was formerly a small coaster, known in Port Philip as the Tasmanian Maid. She is fitted up as a gunboat, and is used principally for enforcing the blockade of the Thames. The total available force will therefore be—Imperial troops, 8063; colonial troops, 9637; seamen and marines (say), 1200. Total, 18,900.

LOWER MURRUMBIDGEE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JANUARY 13TH.—THE POLICE.—It appears that the Colonial Secretary has written to the various benches throughout the colony desiring their opinions as to what steps should be taken to obtain an efficient police force in New South Wales. It is to be hoped that the advice of the magistracy will cause some useful change to be made in the police, which as at present conducted is perfectly useless, and its maintenance an entire waste of public money.

Some one has suggested that the police from the head downwards should all be discharged, and from any good that arises from any part of the present force, this suggestion may be considered worthy of attention by Mr. Forster. The police of New South Wales are a subject of ridicule throughout Australia—mounted troopers who can't ride, armed men who won't fight—individuals who are afraid to go off the roads for fear of losing themselves—men who can't camp out through dread of catching cold. Why, such men are only fit to be in the hospitals and benevolent asylums. The present system is most decidedly no improvement on the old plan of chief constables: the chief constable would do a little, but the sub-inspectors who have taken their place will do nothing at all. The new system is bad, because there are too many officers, and too few men, and because the time of the men is too much taken up in waiting on the officers. There is a sort of playing at a military system about the police, whereas, in reality, they have as little of a military spirit about them as any body of men possibly could have. The police have had a long trial, have had every opportunity of showing their energy, their perseverance, and their courage, and they have proved themselves to be perfectly useless, to be utterly destitute of any good qualities, and by their conduct have encouraged the bushrangers to renewed exertions in their lawless undertakings.

In the present state of New South Wales the police require to be divided into two bodies—firstly, a town police of foot, men whose duty it should be to preserve the peace of the town and its immediate neighbourhood, and attend to the police courts and the prisons; secondly, a mounted force to patrol the country districts. The town police would be most useful if under the control of the police magistrates and the Benches, whereas the troopers would require to be under smart military men. The Irish constabulary form a very good model on which to form such a body, or even the method of conducting the old mounted troopers in New South Wales was very superior to anything we have since seen in this colony.

The mounted police are required to patrol the country and protect the inhabitants—to be efficient they must be kept in the same localities sufficiently long to become acquainted with every inch of the ground, to know their road anywhere as well by night as by day, learn the characters and dispositions of the principal inhabitants, and in patrolling call at the houses of all the magistrates to receive and communicate intelligence. The officer commanding the patrol should be provided with a book, in which he should keep a journal of his proceedings, and this book should be presented at the house of each magistrate that the patrol passes, and receive the J. P.'s signature, with any observations he pleases to enter. With regard to the constitution of the force, it must be perfectly apparent to every one that the majority of the men at present employed as officers have neither the courage nor the energy, nor the sense of honour to fit them for their occupation, and consequently the officers being inefficient it is not at all surprising that the men are disorganised and perfectly useless. Any men could be made efficient as police with good officers, even Falstaff's ragged regiment soon made good soldiers under the eye of Henry V. The main object, therefore, in the re-organisation of the police will be to obtain efficient officers, and as civilians are found to be useless in such employment, the Government had better try the plan of engaging military men. A step has been made in the right direction in the recent appointment of an Acting Inspector-General, and if followed up by the selection of other military men to offices in the force, no doubt, in a short time some of the bushrangers will be satisfactorily accounted for. At present the lawless men in arms seem utterly to despise the police force, and it is thought that the only reason why they do not take the whole of the police prisoners is because they are not worth taking, and whilst galloping about the country with their eyes shut, serve to prevent better men being employed in their stead. What with the extraordinary deficiency in the revenue that Messrs. Cowper and Co. have caused by their management, and the continued insecurity of life and property, the colony of New South Wales bears a bad character at home; and the public debt is at a discount, and if no change takes place soon in the management of affairs, the debentures will not much longer be negotiable in the market.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JANUARY 21.—For some time past a rumour has been prevalent that our district was to be visited by the Hon. A. T. Holroyd, but whether the hon. gentleman received a hint of the numerous deputations that were likely to wait upon him at Maitland, Morpeth, and here, each with their special grievance or urgent demands, or, whether the duties of a more important nature demanded his presence in Sydney, I know not. But it seems Mr. Holroyd has indefinitely deferred his visit to this district for the present, as it is now stated he cannot leave Sydney for some time. This, no doubt, will be a great disappointment to many, and for many reasons is to be regretted, as it cannot be denied that by a personal inspection of works the actual requirements become more apparent, and the prospects of a place better understood. Each of the various towns have their special wants, all more or less urgent. With regard to our own case, we have a want of long standing,—one that has for years been brought prominently forward, and urged on the attention of the Minister for Works, which has brought forth a reply that the matter should be attended to. I allude to the want of goods-sheds for the accommodation of goods on the wharf, whether brought from Sydney, or by railway from Singleton. Notwithstanding the railway has been open several years, and the necessity of a shed became more apparent every day, nothing was done in the matter until recently, and now we find that plans have been prepared and a sum of £2000 placed on the Estimates for the purpose. This is certainly one step forward, but very far from meeting the urgency of the case, especially when it is borne in mind that traffic is daily increasing. It is of frequent occurrence to see fifty or sixty tons of goods landed from steamers for the railway; and of necessity these goods are not kept free from damage by the weather without considerable difficulty. The same may be said with regard to wool, hay, &c., conveyed by train from Singleton. Certainly the railway authorities offer every facility for the protection of goods, by keeping them covered in the vans and trucks in bad weather, until the steamer arrives at the wharf, when, by means of a small trolley, the goods are conveyed safely across and shipped. But this must frequently entail expense on the railway department. In fact, the same may be said of the present arrangement as to the conveying of goods to and from the steamers by train. If a store were erected, there would be a saving of one-half the labour—the goods could be stored as soon as brought down; the saving to the railway department in one year would nearly cover the cost of a store, besides offering greater protection and security in the conveyance of merchandise, and above all be the means of doing away with the present Sunday labour, which has long been a source of considerable annoyance to many, involving as it does compulsory labour, besides unnecessarily desecrating the Sabbath. This alone should be a sufficient reason for prompt action. The fast increasing trade of the port demands instant measures should be taken in the matter, and it is earnestly hoped that action will be at once taken, and orders given for the erection of the much-needed and long-promised goods-sheds. Our worthy member (Mr. J. Hannell) I believe has taken a very active part of late in urging this matter on the attention of the present Minister for Works; may he act with greater promptness than his predecessor. Should he not take the active measure we have reason to presume he will do, we trust our member will not forget again to urge upon him to take such steps as the importance of the case demands.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

PAPERS to the 12th instant are to hand from Adelaide.

The *Advertiser* of the 11th thinks it was a great misfortune that the split upon the tariff question led to the sacrifice of all the other really useful measures contemplated by the late Intercolonial Conference. Because this point was lost (adds that journal), nothing else could be attempted. It was not, however, so much to the loss of the uniform tariff as to the bad temper in which it was abandoned that the loss of the other measures is attributable. Seldom has bad temper been allowed to interfere to so great an extent with a course of useful legislation. Like spoiled children who revenge themselves upon some morning disappointment by refusing their food for the rest of the day, the Colonial Legislatures, having quarrelled over the tariff, instantly abandoned the whole of the remaining useful measures embodied in the report of the Conference. Never was it more clearly exhibited that statesmen are but mortals, and oftentimes mortals possessing rather below than above the average of common sense and prudence. Amongst other questions that were remitted by the delegates by their respective Governments, or by some of them, was that of a freer interchange of articles of colonial produce. The vast extent of the Australian continent, to say nothing of Tasmania and New Zealand, of necessity supposes a great dissimilarity and variety of productions. What more reasonable than to afford facilities for the freest interchange of such productions intercolonially. Why should not the superfluities of one province minister, apart from unnecessary fiscal hindrances, to the wants of another? It may be said that this is a matter that ought not to be restricted to the commercial intercourse of colonies merely, but that the principle is equally applicable to all the world. We freely admit it; and only wish that free trade was carried out in its integrity amongst the nations of the earth. The increase of individual and collective wealth would be incalculable; the diffusion of the comforts of life great beyond all present imaginings. But by attempting too much we accomplish nothing, whereas, by aiming at moderate reforms, we work with a reasonable hope of success, and each success gives the friends of free trade an advanced position from which to assail with more effect the remaining strongholds of protection and monopoly. The Australian colonies are so closely identified in many of their interests, and are so obviously distinguished from other possessions of the British Crown by their geographical position, that for many years past the idea of an Australian federation has commended itself to the approval of thoughtful and enlightened men. It is no doubt true that there are also competing interests, and that these competing interests might at first sight militate against federation; but the question must be settled as a whole, and so regarded we have little doubt as to which way the balance would incline. But federation is less popular now than it was three or four years ago. Bad temper has done more than conflicting interests to throw the idea into abeyance.

THE WEATHER.—The *Register* of 9th instant, states that a hot wind blew during the greater part of the day on Friday. The thermometer in the library of our offices stood at ninety degrees at three o'clock; and another placed in the sun upon the balcony in front of the library rose to 120 degrees. The hottest day in 1863 was February 1st, when the thermometer rose to 115 in the shade.

THE CROPS.—A gentleman writing from Langhorne's Creek, after having paid a brief visit to the country between that point and Sandergrove, says:—Everybody seems busy at harvest, and the general question you hear is, 'Well, how is your wheat turning out?' Many have been greatly disappointed, the show being greater than the yield. In many cases the bad-looking crops have turned out pretty good and vice versa.—*Ibid.*

THE GOLD-EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—Mr. Hargraves has lately visited Harrowgate, but he holds forth no hopes of a discovery of gold in that district. From there he proceeded towards Woodside and Gumeracha.—*Telegraph*, January 8.

THE LATE AFFRAY WITH THE NATIVES.—An inquest on the natives killed in the late skirmish with the whites at Wenionta Creek was held at Nuccaleena on the 23rd ultimo by Mr. G. B. Smith, and a jury of eight. The evidence (which was of extreme length) went to show that the natives had been the aggressors, and that but for their unwarrantable attack on Messrs. McKay and Mathieson such fatal consequences would not have ensued. The jury, after a short consideration, returned the following verdict: "The jury find that the three natives met their deaths by wounds received from rifles by Messrs. McKay and Mathieson; that the said Messrs. McKay and Mathieson were quite justified in firing and shooting at the natives in their own self-defence and in defence of one McGinnis. The jury are also of unanimous opinion that Messrs. McKay and Mathieson endeavoured to show every leniency to the natives by trying to induce them to leave the run."—*Ibid.*

THE TURF.—The *Advertiser* of 9th instant states that arrangements are in progress for a grand champion race, to be run on the Thebarton Course about the second week in April. In calling it a "Champion Race" we ought, however, to say that we are not quite sure whether its promoters wish to give it that designation; but as the match will certainly be open to the other colonies it will be in effect a champion race, whether so designated or not. The precise conditions of the race are not yet determined, neither is the amount of the stakes; but it is understood that the prize to be run for shall not be less than £500.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON A SHEEP RUN.—The same paper has received from Mr. Buchanan, of Anlaby, a letter descriptive of the origin and results of the recent unfortunate fire on Mr. F. Dutton's run. That gentleman says—"The fire was caused by the burning of one of our shepherds' huts, and I believe it got on fire by pure accident, and the feed being so long that no one could go near it to put it out. We have had the feed of 18,000 or 20,000 (say 20,000) sheep destroyed, and only one hut, and about 500 or 600 sheep smothered and burnt in a deep creek. The extent of country destroyed is about 12 or 13 miles from north to south with an average of five or six miles wide of our best feeding ground."

RAINFALL OF 1863.—We have been favoured by Mr. Todd with the following table of the rainfall in 1863. The remarkable disparity in the quantity recorded in different parts of the colony is too striking to need further comment:—

Rainfall in 1863.	Inches.	No. of days.
Port Augusta, Mr. H. Mildred	8·348	87
Mount Remarkable, Mr. G. B. Smith, S. M.	22·770	—
Bungaree, Mr. W. L. Beare	27·360	99
Clare, Mr. George Bell	32·069	134
Kooringa, Mr. W. H. Challoner	22·162	133
Anlaby, Mr. A. Buchanan	26·175	97
Kapunda, Mr. W. H. Darwin	24·990	127
Gawler, Mr. D. G. Sands	23·775	108
Adelaide Observatory	24·024	135
Mount Lofty, Mr. A. Hardy, J.P.	56·850	129
Brookside, Mr. J. A. Scott	26·186	156
O'Halloran Hill, Major O'Halloran	29·860	145
Willunga, Mr. H. R. Pounsett	28·888	171
Mount Barker, Miss Gower	31·256	158
Strathalbyn, Mr. H. G. Watson	22·804	132
Mintura, Mr. E. J. Hector	18·555	122
Guichen Bay, Mr. E. Squire	31·165	162
Mount Gambier, Mr. E. H. Derrington	45·063	200
Penola, Mr. T. A. Woods	40·947	154

—*S. A. Advertiser*, January 9.

MAURITIUS.

BY way of Melbourne we have news to the 5th of December from St. Louis.

We quote as follows from the *Commercial Gazette* of that date:—

Our postal service is in a state of uncertainty. Our term of contract is drawing to a close, and if Reunion withdraws, as she threatens to do, we shall have to pay something more than we pay at present (£30,000 a year). We have also engaged to give £3000 for a service between this island and the Cape. As regards the overland service, whatever arrangements are made, we ought to have vessels that can perform the voyage to and from Suez in the contract time. The Norna was twenty days from Suez instead of eighteen, with very favourable weather.

Our bankruptcy laws are far from perfect, and the want of a special bankruptcy commissioner is the cause of much delay highly prejudicial to all concerned. A new Draft of Ordinance has been published, which proposes certain changes to simplify proceedings and diminish delays, but the appointment of a special commissioner wholly charged with cases of insolvency and bankruptcy is not conceded.

Our revenue promises to realise our expectations, and to surpass the estimates of the Government financial officers. It is, therefore, probable that the Customs duty on grain, &c., lately established, will not be required to the extent proposed.

The Chamber of Agriculture, in their address to the Governor, alluded at some length to the question of immigration. The position of the colony in this respect is somewhat critical. Our labouring population is large, and if a large portion worked at agriculture there would be no want of labour; but it cannot be expected, nor was it ever supposed, that upwards of 300,000 men, women, and children could be introduced into a colony, and kept in a state of servitude, without power to advance. When the term of engagement (five years) of a labourer is completed, he has gained his right of citizenship. The same laws regulate and control his freedom as the rest of the community. There is no obstacle to his advancing himself in the scale of society; he can with the results of his industry acquire property, and this has been done on a larger scale than is generally imagined. The value of property possessed by the immigrant population that arrived here with nothing but the clothes on their backs given them in leaving India, is now something very considerable, but very difficult to estimate with accuracy. They possessed land in different parts of the island; the thousand spring-carts licensed for hire belong to them; they have carting establishments for the transport of sugar and other goods; they have shops in every part of the colony; they supply the town with firewood, charcoal, milk, and vegetables, and have thus stimulated the creoles they have replaced to rise higher in the social scale. There yet remains among this population, who have finished what is called their industrial residence, a large number who are disposed to continue to work on estates. The danger to be apprehended, however, and which is already felt, is, that when the stream of immigration is stayed, they will impose conditions on the planter which are too onerous for him to support. The obstacles thrown in the way of emigration to this colony in India are worth attention on this account. Very few Indian immigrants arrive. None have been received since the date of our last *Overland*, and as nearly thirty thousand immigrants (20,952 males and 9014 females) arrived in 1858, the whole of them, after a slight deduction for mortality and departures, are now complete masters of their time and industry, and can ask what they choose for both. A necessary check to this is a regular introduction of a certain number of new immigrants. In this we are frustrated, notwithstanding the heavy expense incurred to keep up expensive establishments in Calcutta and Madras, and the agricultural community rely on Sir H. Barkly for the removal of the impediments now placed in the way to prevent immigrants from leaving. It must not be supposed that our production has kept pace with the increasing number of labourers introduced, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Sugar exported. Tons.	Estimated Value of Sugar exported.	Number of Immigrants in the Colony at end of each Year.
1856	117,000	£2,466,000	134,000
1857	113,000	3,052,000	142,000
1858	118,000	2,679,000	164,000
1859	124,000	2,614,494	202,000
1860	130,000	2,810,992	211,000
1861	110,000	2,284,996	224,000
1862	133,000	2,451,061	239,000

With an augmentation of 100,000 immigrants we do not produce so much in value as we did six, seven, and eight years ago. There has been some increase in production, and great improvement in manufacture; but neither one nor the other has prevented the value from declining. We allude to nothing but sugar, as we export very little else. The value of the rum exported last year was only £25,000. To keep up the figure of our production, we require the introduction of more immigrants. But we should not be disposed to insist on a continual introduction if our police was not placed on the present effectual footing, so as to enforce the observance of our laws and repress crime among a population not yet formed to civilised life, but in the possession of the freedom of civilised communities.

BONDED STOCKS.

Week ending Friday, 22nd January, 1864.

DESCRIPTION.		Stock on hand 15th January.	Received into Stock.	Delivered for Home Consumption.	Delivered for Exportation.	Stock on hand 22nd January.
Rum—West India	galls.	187,229	15,715	6,796	351	195,797
East India		17	2,418	...	...	2,435
Foreign		4,288	...	...	...	4,288
All other Spirits		20,891	209	502	134	20,464
Brandy		316,719	5,087	3,372	1,381	317,053
Geneva		305,232	3,076	2,583	89	305,636
Whisky		65,095	1,058	487	51	65,615
Liqueurs		12,167	...	317	...	11,850
Gin		15,360	...	205	18	15,137
Wine		286,839	4,034	1,900	1,397	287,576
Tobacco—	lbs.					
Manufactured		291,893	21,666	13,977	10,286	289,296
Leaf		20,297	7,581	2,577	...	25,301
Cigars		10,318	400	174	2,815	7,729
Snuff		697	...	...	...	697

Sugar.—Stock on hand 15th January, 5400 tons 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs.; received into stock, nil; delivered for home consumption, 238 tons 10 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lbs.; delivered for exportation, 9 tons 19 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lbs.; stock on hand 22nd January, 5151 tons 18 cwt. 2 qrs. 26 lbs.

Coffee.—Stock on hand 19th January, 58 tons 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 lbs.; received into stock, nil; delivered for home consumption, 3 tons 5 cwt. 0 qr. 19 lbs.; delivered for exportation, 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 27 lbs.; stock on hand 22nd January, 54 tons 14 cwt. 3 qrs. 1 lb.

Tea.—Stock on hand 15th January, 776,320 lbs.; received into stock, 303,058 lbs.; delivered for home consumption, 70,561 lbs.; delivered for exportation, 16,308 lbs.; stock on hand 22nd January, 992,509.

Chicory.—Stock on hand 15th January, 79,715 lbs.; received into stock, nil; delivered for home consumption, 2240 lbs.; delivered for exportation, nil; stock on hand 22nd January, 77,475 lbs.

Opium.—Stock on hand 15th January, 1548 lbs.; received into stock, nil; delivered for home consumption, 30 lbs.; delivered for exportation, nil; stock on hand 22nd January, 1518lbs.

THE BRAIDWOOD ELECTION.—The forthcoming election appears likely to cause some degree of excitement after all. There are now three candidates in the field. Mr. Milford, the first to put in an appearance, accompanied and assisted by his friend Mr. Croft, has been already very assiduous in canvassing the electors in the town. Mr. Long was expected to arrive last night from Sydney, via the Clyde, accompanied by Mr. Dailey, but neither of them came. It is spoken of as certain, however, that they will be here during the course of the week. The third candidate is Mr. Henry Parkes. We are in a position to state that Mr. Parkes will assuredly be brought forward.—*Dispatch*, January 20.

MAITLAND MARKETS.

FRIDAY, January 22nd.—Country trade has been tolerably brisk during the week. Town trade continues quiet. The markets are without any change worthy of notice, with the exception of a rise, as mentioned last week, on all goods subject to the new tariff.

Teas.—Best congous, £8 10s to £9 10s per chest; ration teas, £7 to £7 1s per chest; hysonskin, £7 to £8 per chest.

Sugars firmer at advanced rates. Quotations nominal.

Oilmen's Stores.—Bottled fruits, 15s per dozen; pickles, quarts, 9s 6d to 11s 6d per dozen; sardines, ½-lb. tins 9s 6d to 11s 6d per dozen, ¼ lb. tins 13s 6d per dozen; English jams, 13s 6d to 14s 6d per dozen.

Salt is firm. Liverpool and rock is quoted at £6 per ton; fine salt, £6 to £6 5s per ton.

Brandy (Martell's), 24s to 21s per gallon; pale brandy, 42s to 60s per case. Gin (key brand), 45s to 50s per case. Whisky, 35s per dozen. Old tom 38s per dozen.

West India rum, 30 o.p., 20s per gallon.

English Ale, 11s 6d to 12s 6d per dozen; porter, 11s 6d to 12s per dozen; Bass' No. 3 ale, £7 10s to £8 per hogshead.

Rice.—Best Patna, £25 to £28 per ton.

Tobacco.—Colonial tobacco, 1s 6d to 1s 9d per lb.; colonial manufactured negrohead, 4s 6d to 4s 9d per lb.; leaf tobacco, 6d to 7d per lb.; American negrohead, 7s 6d to 8s per lb.; cigars, 90s to 100s per 1000.

Carriage equal to the demand, at moderate rates.

Woolpacks.—10lb. bags 7s each; three-bushel bags 18s to 21s per dozen.

Wool.—Several bales of wool have passed through the town en route to Sydney, both by rail and road. No fresh purchases are reported.

Flour.—There is still a good demand for flour both for town and country use. There does not appear any probability of a change in prices taking place at present. Fine flour is quoted at 17s, seconds at 15s per 100lbs retail.

Wheat.—The millers have not much wheat on hand, and are looking forward for supplies from Adelaide and other markets. Two lots of district grown wheat were purchased during the week at an average of 5s 6d per bushel. The samples referred to were tolerably clean but not plump.

Maize.—The maize market is somewhat firmer, and the supply is not equal to the demand, as holders are of opinion that prices must advance before the next crop arrives in the market. Quotations: 3s 2d to 3s 5d per bushel.

Bran and Pollard.—Stocks of both bran and pollard are unusually bare, and as the demand is active, the wholesale rates have advanced to £6 6s and £6 10s per ton; the retail price is only 7s per 100 lbs. High rates are likely to rule until stocks are replenished by the grinding of new wheat.

Hay.—Good lucerne, pressed, is quoted at £2 10s to £3 per ton; oaten hay £5 per ton.

Green Food.—5s per cart load.

Farm and Dairy Produce.—Butter 10d to 1s per lb. wholesale, 1s to 1s 4d retail; eggs 8d to 10d per dozen wholesale, 1s retail; lard 5d to 6d per lb. wholesale, 7d to 8d retail; bacon 6d to 8d per lb. wholesale, 10d to 1s retail; cheese 3½d to 5d per lb. wholesale, 7d to 8d retail.

Vegetables.—Potatoes 3s to 4s per cwt. wholesale, 1d per lb. retail; cabbages, 1s to 3s per dozen wholesale, 2d to 4d each; pumpkins 2s 6d per dozen wholesale, 4d to 6d each; carrots 2s to 3s per dozen bunches wholesale, 4d per bunch retail; turnips 3d to 4d per dozen wholesale, 4d to 6d retail; onions 12s to 14s per cwt. wholesale, 2d to 3d per lb. retail.

Fruit.—Apples 8d to 1s per dozen wholesale, ½d to 2d each retail; plums 6d to 8d per quart wholesale, 9d to 1s retail; apricots (scarce) 2d to 4d per dozen wholesale, 4d to 6d retail; peaches 1d to 3d per dozen wholesale, 2d to 6d retail; grapes 1½d to 3d per lb. wholesale, 1d to 6d retail.

Butchers' Meat.—Beef 14s per 100 lbs. wholesale, 3d per lb. retail; mutton 4d per lb wholesale, 5d to 6d retail; pork 6d to 7d per lb. retail; lamb 4s 6d to 5s 6d per quarter.

Leather Market.—Maitland sole leather 10d to 1s per lb.; Sydney sole leather 1s to 1s 3d per lb.; Maitland and Sydney kip 1s 9d to 2s per lb.; calfskins 3s to 5s per lb; French and English ditto 5s to 6d per lb.; harness leather 1s 1d to 1s 3d per lb.; basils 12s to 18s per dozen.

Tallow: Station, £35 to £38 per ton; boiling tallow, £30 per ton. Soap, 28s to 30s per cwt.

Hides, 5s to 10s each.

Sheepskins, 3d to 5d each.

DENILIQUIN STOCK REPORT.

Friday evening, January 15.

SINCE our last the passage down of fat stock for market has been as follows:—On Monday, 250 cattle, Hervey and Cockburn's; and on Thursday, 180 ditto R. Kennedy's. Two flocks of sheep have passed also—2000, R. Henty's, on Monday, and 2000, Darlot's, on Thursday.

Other stock are approaching, and will cross the Edward about the middle of next week. Among them are 2470 of Downie's, and 3000 of Taylor and Loughnan's sheep. The latter firm has also a mob of fat cattle on the road.

We have no perfected transactions to report for the week; but have to notice that a fair demand exists for both breeding sheep and good store cattle.

We hear of some scabby sheep swimming across the Murray from the Victorian side. This danger should be watched by those interested, otherwise, as the sheep land on cattle stations the owners of which have little immediate interest in their destruction, it is possible the infection may be spread ere the danger is thought to be near.

The weather continues to present most unusual characteristics. On Saturday last we experienced a most dense dust storm, the wind blowing strongly from the south. In the evening heavy rains set in, and have occurred since on two other occasions—not passing summer thunderstorms, but steady persistent rain of five or six hours' duration, such as we have only usually experienced in the winter.—*Pastoral Times.*

ADELAIDE WHEAT AND FLOUR MARKET.

[W. YOUNGHUSBAND, JUNR., AND CO.]

EXPORTS of wheat and flour from South Australia, for the month ending 31st December, 1863.

Destination.	Wheat. Bushels of 60 lb.	Flour. Tons of 2000 lbs.
River Murray	—	—
Victoria	10,004	336
New South Wales	22,556	1,066
Queensland	—	472
New Zealand	4,736	632
Western Australia	—	16
Mauritius	—	—
South Africa	—	—
India Ports (Colombo)	—	30
Tasmania	6,000	—
England	—	—
Rio Janeiro	—	—
	43,296	2,552
Previously this year	880,152	36,848
Total from 1st January to 31st December	923,448	39,400

In addition to above returns we annex statement shewing the monthly exports of wheat and flour from this colony for the past year—total being equal to 59,921 tons. Of this quantity, Victoria has taken about 13,000 tons; New South Wales, 20,000; Queensland 3000; New Zealand, 10,000; and South Africa, 10,000.

Harvest operations are progressing steadily, and although it is too early yet to give any decided opinion as to the yield of the wheat crop, it is generally believed it will average about the same as last.

Wheat is coming forward in some quantity, but principally in execution of contracts made last month. For immediate delivery 4s 4d to 4s 5d per bushel is asked, but buyers are not plentiful at anything over 4s 3d.

Flour realises £10 10s to £11 10s per ton according to brand, for delivery all this month. Transactions hitherto have been confined to local demand, and shipments made to the other colonies by millers direct.

The following vessels are loading breadstuffs:—Alexandra, 254, for Invercargill; Euphrates, 413, for Sydney; Fanny Fisher, 238, for Sydney; Freak, 217, for Sydney; John Cunlio, 298, for Dunedin; Marchioness, 176, for Taranaki; Margaret Thompson, 160, for Sydney; St. Magnus, 289, for Auckland; Wild Wave, 180, for Natal.

Adelaide, South Australia, Tuesday, 12th January.

HUNTER RIVER AUXILIARY TO THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held in the Scots Church, Maitland, on the 19th instant; Dr. Douglas in the chair. From the report, which was read by Mr. Langley, it appeared that during the year the society had been enabled to forward to London the sum of £350 as a free contribution to assist the parent society in their world-wide work, notwithstanding the stagnation of trade, owing to the failure of the crops. The sum of £53 8s. 5d. has been expended in the purchase of Bibles and Testaments, and £70 13s. 2d. had been received for Scriptures sold, being a much larger circulation of the Scriptures than your committee have ever been able to announce in any preceding year. A grant of 300 Bibles and 200 Testaments has been made by the parent society's committee to this auxiliary, for the use of Sunday schools. The branches have been working most satisfactorily. Hinton has been reorganized, and a new committee formed. At East Maitland a meeting was held on the 11th instant, when a report was read, showing that the sum of £25 6s. 11d. had been raised in free contributions; and that at the depot 129 copies of the Scriptures had been sold for the sum of £9 7s. Singleton has forwarded £35 as a free contribution. A meeting was held in the Scots Church, on the 12th instant, which was well attended. The report showed that the sum of £20 18s. had been raised by the collectors, and £5 14s. by sale of Bibles. From Muswellbrook your committee has received £36 4s. 4d. as a free contribution. The annual meeting was held at the Court-house, on the 13th instant, and was numerously attended. A very satisfactory report was read by the Rev. D. Ross, and a collection was made, amounting to £5 0s. 6d. A meeting was held at the court-house, Scone, on the 14th instant; this branch has contributed £15 13s. The annual meeting of the Murrurundi branch was held on the 15th instant, when a report of the past year's operations was read. The sum of £10 has been forwarded as a free contribution. Our Bolwarra friends have raised the sum of £52 6s. 2d., although their district is the one in which the loss of the crops has been most severely felt. From Morpeth the sum of £35 has been received; and £3 from Paterson. £70 10s. 3d. has been raised in West Maitland. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Steel, Rev. J. K. Tu[illegible] Rev. J. Lear, and the Rev. S. T. Hill.

THE REVOLVER OF THE LATE O'HARA BU[illegible] will remember that some time since a pedl[illegible] charged with stealing a pistol which was t[illegible] late O'Hara Burke, the explorer, and which h[illegible] to him by his brother officers, at Beechworth, [illegible] respect. The pedlar accounted for its possessi[illegible] he had purchased it of Mr. Nash, formerly [illegible] keeper in Victoria. Mr. Commissioner Brani[illegible] pedlar the sum of £20 for the pistol, and forw[illegible] Stawell, by whom the matter was brought befo[illegible] committee. The committee determined to defr[illegible] all expenses connected with the pistol, and [illegible] Major J. Burke, uncle of the explorer, w[illegible] the pistol should, at his death, be hand[illegible] Vere, the husband of Burke's eldest sister. It [illegible] the explorer that, in the event of his death, thi[illegible] should be presented to Colonel Burke (lately [illegible] remaining brother at the time the expedition st[illegible] ing of these circumstances, Professor Neumayer forwarded the following letter to Sir W. Stawell:—"Montpelier-terrace, South Yarra, 26th November.—Dear Sir William,—In this morning's *Argus* I saw something about a revolver formerly the property of Mr. Burke, and a present to him by his brother officers in the Beechworth district. For those who knew Mr. Burke and his principles, it is utterly needless to receive any proof that he never sold the pistol in question to Mr. Nash. But for general information, and with a view to assist in recovering the same, if possible, I place the following statement concerning it in your hands:—When Mr. Burke started from Swan Hill, he left the revolver in the care of Mr. Forbes, a clerk of the petty sessions, who was one of the original subscribers to the present. He left it with this gentleman, with instructions to keep it until his (Mr. Burke's) return from the expedition. But on my leaving the exploring party on the Darling, Mr. Burke desired me to take it to Melbourne, and to hand it over to the Government storekeeper, Mr. Nash, as he had many articles of his in hand, and would put the revolver along with them. Accordingly, Mr. Forbes handed the weapon over to me, with the special request to recommend it to the care of the Government storekeeper. On my arrival, I delivered it up to Mr. Nash, and this gentleman fully understood that he should put the pistol along with the other articles belonging to Mr. Burke until the end of the expedition. This was on the 17th December, 1860. Mr. Forbes, who would have been in a position to give the full particulars about Mr. Burke's dispositions with respect to the revolver, died a short time ago, and there is no one left familiar with the subject except myself. It is just probable that Mr. Henry Foster, formerly superintendent of police at Swan Hill, and now residing at that place, might know something about the affair. Hoping that you will succeed in recovering this memorial of Mr. Burke, which he so highly valued, and apologising for having trespassed upon your valuable time, I remain, dear Sir William, yours very truly, NEUMAYER. His Honor Sir William Stawell, Supreme Court."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—January 23.

Gipsy, schooner, 45 tons, Captain Argent, from Twofold Bay 17th instant. Captain, agent.

Peerless, ship, 1000 tons, Captain Flavin, from Auckland 8th instant, in ballast. Willis, Merry, and Co., agents.

W. C. Wentworth, barque, 315 tons, Captain Smith, from Auckland 7th instant, in ballast. Captain, agent.

January 24.

Harriet Armitage, barque, 295 tons, Captain Stephens, from Auckland 5th instant, in ballast. W. Wright, agent.

Sorata, barque, 337 tons, Captain Jack, from Adelaide 13th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Jack and child, Mr. Howe. Captain, agent.

Coquette, schooner, 72 tons, Captain Hastings, from Aneiteum 11th instant. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Geddie, Mrs. Geddie and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lathalta, Mr. Copelstone, and 3 native islanders. Captain, agent.

Kembla (s.), 300 tons, Captain Mailler, from the Clyde 23rd instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Mort, family, and servants, Miss Emmett, Mr. Fairs, and 5 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Hunter (s.), 210 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Merimbula. Passengers—Messrs. Wren, Bate, Hintage, Williams, Ritchie, Moore (2), Reinby, Thompson, Dr. Hamilton, Judge Owen, Mr. Gimpy, Mrs. Hintage, and 12 in the steerage.

Agnes Irving (s.), 300 tons, Captain Creer, from Clarence River 22nd instant. Passengers—Miss Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Messrs. Morgan, Donaldson, M'Kay, Davis, Rogers, Hughes, Aldrick, and 12 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

January 25.

Madras (P. and O. S.), 1800 tons, Captain Grainger, from Galle 2nd, and Melbourne the 22nd instant. Passengers—from Southampton: Mr. R. Tooth; from Marseilles: Major and Mrs. Wingate, Mr. Mort, Commander Hay, R.N., Captain Spain, R.N., Paymaster Amphlette, R.N.; from Shanghai: Mrs. Roberts; from Calcutta: Mr. G. Buxton; from Madras: Captain Malcaster; from Bombay: Captain Conoybeare; from Galle: Mr. D. Thompson, Mr. G. Bogue, 6 rank and file H.M. 68th Regiment; from King George's Sound: Mr. and Mrs. Wakeford 5 children and servant, Mr. Green; from Melbourne: Mrs. Gregory 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen 2 children and servant, Messrs. Folde (2), G. Whitfield, Curtiss. H. Moore, agent.

DEPARTURES.—January 23.

Parachute, for the South Seas.
Britannia, for Callao.
Juverna, for Auckland.
Mary and Rose, for Melbourne.
Lady Emma, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—January 25.

Clarence (s.), for Brisbane; Prince Alfred (s.), for New Zealand.

COASTERS INWARDS.—January 23.

Illalong (s.), from Morpeth, with 130 bales wool, 70 bales hay, 60 bags potatoes, 40 bags onions, 130 hides, 120 bags oysters, 1 calf, 6 coops poultry, 6 cases eggs; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 127 bales wool, 220 bales hay, 43 casks tallow, 214 hides, 7 bundles calfskins, 1 bundle sheepskins, 52 bags maize, and sundries.

IMPORTS.—January 24.

Coquette, from South Sea Islands: 3000 lbs. arrowroot, Order.

Sorata, from Adelaide: 1029 quarters 92 bags wheat, 6 quarter-casks wine, 250 tons 120 bags flour, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Auckland.—By the Juverna, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Adelaide.—By the Sarah Pile, this day, at noon.

For Tahiti and California.—By the Fury, this day, at noon.

For Brisbane.—By the Clarence (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Wednesday, at 4.30 p.m.

For Gladstone and Rockhampton.—By the James Paterson (s.), on Wednesday, at 4.30 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Prince Alfred (s.), this day, at 5 p.m.

The Harriet Armitage, from Auckland, reports strong S.W. and N.W. winds the early part of the passage, and variable weather the latter part.

The Ida and Ocean Empress have both been released from quarantine, and were towed up to the Cove on Saturday by the Breadalbane (s.).

The Malay, from Newcastle to Melbourne, passed the port yesterday.

The Coquette, from Anatam the 11th instant, reports the departure of the Spec for Sydney, and Adolphus Yates for the Loyalty Group, on the same date. The brig Spec sailed for Eromanga on the 8th instant.

The Gipsy, from Twofold Bay, brings up 72 bales wool. She reports a Dutch ship having left for New Zealand on the 17th, also the Ashburton, taking in cattle.

The Agnes Irving (s.) left Grafton on Friday, 22nd instant, at 10 a.m., crossed the bar same day at 4.40 p.m., and arrived in Sydney on Saturday at 11 p.m. She experienced light variable winds to Bird Island, with fresh south-east breezes from thence to Sydney. Cargo: 115 bales wool, 600 bags maize, 100 bags potatoes, 50 bags onions, 8 coops poultry, 8 boxes eggs, 109 hides, 1 horse, 300 oz. gold, 1000 staves, and sundries. A seaman named Lewis Christian, a native of Norway, died suddenly of apoplexy on board the Agnes Irving, at Grafton, on Thursday last.

The cargo of the Hunter (s.), from Merimbula, consists of 145 bales wool, 1100 cheeses, 40 kegs butter, 84 bags oats, 10 hides, 14 bags potatoes, 100 sides bacon, 16 hams, 20 bags maize, 1 horse, and sundries.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Madras, with the English November mails, anchored this morning at 1·30, after a splendid passage of 23 days from Galle. She sailed from thence on the 2nd instant at 6·30 a.m.; King George's Sound on the 17th, at 3·40 p.m.; and Melbourne on the 22nd at 8 p.m. The detention of the mail was caused by the breaking of the pinion-shaft of the Bengal P. and O. steamer; the accident occurred on the 12th December in the Red Sea, 160 miles from Aden. She remained until the 15th, when she was taken in tow by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sultan, bound to Mauritius with the mails, and arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 17th; the passengers and mails were then transferred to the Benares, which sailed on the 22nd, and brought on to Galle. Fine weather has prevailed all the passage from Galle. The P. and O. steamer Northam sailed from King George's Sound on the 1st instant.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rangoon went on shore on the morning of the 10th December, 5 miles from Aden. When the Benares left Aden, there was every prospect of her being got off in a few days, as the spring tides were increasing. Mr. Prosser, a passenger from Calcutta, died on the 29th December, and was buried the following day. The Suez railway was again in working order.

We are indebted to the courtesy and attention of Major Wingate, a passenger by the P. and O. steamer Madras, for files of English papers to the 2nd December.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

January 22.—Australian (s.), 864 tons, Dando, from Auckland.

DEPARTURES.

January 22.—Herculean, schooner, Law, for Melbourne, with 240 tons coal.

January 23.—Malay, barque, Peters, for Adelaide, with 510 tons coal.

SHANGHAI.

ARRIVAL.

November 19.—Montmorency, from Newcastle.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 1.—Yorkshire, from Melbourne, 86 days.
November 14.—True Briton, from Melbourne, 85 days.
November 16.—Ocean Chief, from Sydney, 90 days.
November 18.—Wallaroo, from Wallaroo, 102 days.
November 19.—Transatlantic, from Sydney, 93 days.
November 20.—Louisa, from Adelaide, 115 days.

DEPARTURES.

From London.

For Sydney.—October 30, Walter Hood; November 4, Castle Howard; 7, Rifleman; 19, Orwell; 21, Liberator.

For Melbourne.—November, Wave of Life, Pride of the Ocean, Anglesey, Lucibelle, Yorkshire, Royal Standard (s.).

For New Zealand.—November, Leaking (s.), Alliance, Nelson, Commodore, Golden City, Great Britain, Empress, Mermaid, Gladiator.

For Hobart Town.—November, Bella Mary, Statesman.

For Adelaide.—November, Utopia, Stanley, Mary E. Ray.

From Liverpool.

For Sydney.—November 5, Sirocco.

For Melbourne.—November, Blanch Moore, Compeer.

For Hobart Town.—November, Ella Gladstone.

VESSELS LOADING.

At London.

For Sydney.—Lochiel, Strathdon, Centurion, Ziba, Highflyer, Neptune, Chaa Sze, Corriemulzie, John Banks, Milwall, Aerolite, Transatlantic.

For Adelaide.—Venelia, Palestine, Dunmore, G. Washington, Onyx, Unicorn, Cuba, Ocean Chief, Notos.

For Auckland, N.Z.—Scimitar, Silver Eagle, Statesman.

For Brisbane.—Vernon.

For Canterbury, N. Z.—Parisian, Indian Empire, Golconda, Countess of Seafield.

For Geelong.—Felicia, Bruce, Cameronian.

For Hawke's Bay.—Rangoon.

For Hobart Town.—Isle o'May.

For Launceston.—You Yangs, Catherine Pemberton.

For Moreton Bay.—Excelsior, Prince Consort.

For Nelson, N. Z.—Memento.

For Otago (N. Z.).—Lady Milton, Silesia, Oscar, Mystery.

For Port Phillip.—Coldstream, Roxburgh Castle, Fusilier, Winefred, Cameronian, Jorgen Bruhn, Ben Lomond, Felicia, Bruce, True Briton, J. E. H., Wellesley, Alicia Bland.

For Swan River.—The Bride.

For Wellington.—Rose, Ludwig.

At Liverpool.

For Sydney.—Venus, Golden Eagle, Montrose.

For Adelaide.—Europa, Peronia.

For Melbourne and Geelong.—Princess Beatrice, City of Melbourne, Albion.

For New Zealand.—Our Pearl.

At Hull.

For Melbourne.—Maria.

At Glasgow.

For Lyttelton.—Lady Douglas.

For Port Chalmers (N.Z.).—Resolute.

For Southland.—Grasmere.

At Leith.

For Melbourne.—Bolingbroke.

CASUALTY.

Austral, London to Adelaide, was abandoned on November 10, latitude 49.18 N., longitude 6.29 W. It appears that the vessel sprung a leak, probably from the starting of a plank. The pumps, though kept constantly at work, were useless, and she filled up to the deck and went down head foremost, twenty minutes after the crew had all escaped. They were taken up by the American ship Rhine, which returned with them to the Channel. The loss will not be less than £30,000.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Northam sailed from Sydney on September 23, and Melbourne September 26. The mails, having been transhipped at Point de Galle to the Carnatic, reached Suez on November 5. The Massilia, with the express portion, arrived at Marseilles on November 14; the letters and papers were delivered in London, November 16. The Ripon, with the gold and heavy portion of the mails, left Alexandria on November 7, and arrived at Southampton on November 19; the letters and papers were delivered in London the same day.

List of passengers per Orwell, for Sydney, from Plymouth November 19:—Mrs. and Miss Rogers, Mrs. Hurslie and family, Mr. and Mrs. T. Walker, child and servant, Miss Stevenson, Mr. C. Campbell, son, three daughters and servant, Miss Curtis, Miss and Mr. Buck, Mr. William Harris, Messrs. W. and R. Loughnan, Mr. W. L. Lord, &c.

The Lord Raglan, which sailed from Liverpool with emigrants on the 23rd of February last for Melbourne, has been "posted" at Lloyd's. She was spoken on the 24th of March in latitude 1 N., longitude 23 W. She had about 400 passengers on board, most of them emigrants under the assisted passage regulations. The following is a list of the cabin passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. John H. Sunderland, Messrs. Gossett, Belcher, Pilual, Richardson, and Mrs. Spankie and infant, Messrs. Charles E. Taylor, Fulton, Francis A. Goddard, E. P. Harper, John A. Joel, and Frederick and Mrs. Quinlan, Mr. and Mrs. Doherty, and Miss Louisa Neville.

Messrs. Blackwood and Gordon have launched from their building yard at Port Glasgow a very handsome screw steamer of 580 tons. She is intended for New Zealand, and will be fitted with engines of 90-horse power, which will enable here to attain a very high rate of speed. She was named the Wellington.

The new auxiliary screw steamship Royal Standard, which has just been added to the White Star line of Australian clippers, sailed from Liverpool on November 23 for Melbourne. This fine vessel had about 300 passengers and one of the largest and probably the most valuable cargo ever sent from Liverpool to Australia in a single ship. It is expected that she will make a rapid passage.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

January 22.—Ant, from Adelaide; Madras, R.M.S.S., from Galle; King of the Seas, Kent, from London; Caroline, from Bird Island; Blandina Dudley, from Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

January 22.—Macquarie, for Hobart Town; Planter No. 1, Matador, for Newcastle; during the night, R.M.S.S. Madras, for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

January 23, 9 a.m.

Brisbane	...	N.W. Fine, cloudy.
Tenterfield	...	S.W. Fine.
Armidale	...	W. Dull.
Tamworth	...	N.W. Dull, cloudy.
Grafton	...	S. Fine.
Murrurundi	...	S.W. Fine.
Newcastle	...	N.N.E. Hazy.
Mudgee	...	Calm. Fine, hot.
Bathurst	...	Calm. Fine. Bar. 27·752. Ther. 75·
Forbes	...	W. Calm.
Young	...	S.W. Fine.
Goulburn	...	S.W. Fine, warm. Bar. 27·750. Ther. 76·
Braidwood	...	N.W. Cloudy.
Yass	...	S. Fine, and clear.
Gundagai	...	Calm. Fine.
Wagga Wagga	...	Calm. Fine.
Deniliquin	...	N.E. Fine, hot, clear. Bar. 29·606. Ther. 79·
Kiandra	...	N.W. Fine.
Albury	...	S.W., moderate. Fine. Bar. 29·323. Ther. 71·
Queenscliff	...	W.N.W., fresh. Fine. Bar. 29 67. Ther. 65·
Cape Schanck	...	W., fresh. Cloudy, hazy. Bar. 29 67. Ther. 65·
Cape Otway	...	W.S.W., very fresh. Cloudy. Bar. 29 635. Ther. 60·
Portland Bay	...	S.W., moderate. Dull, cloudy. Bar. 29·95. Ther. 62·
South Head	...	S.E. Fine, clear.
Sydney	...	S.S.W. Fine. Bar. 29·728. Ther. 74·
Wollongong	...	N.E. Fine.
Kiama	...	S. Fine.

Meteorological Observations taken at 9 a.m. January 23rd, 1864.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Armidale	26·658	72·	72 6	68	...	...	0 19	W.	2	9
Newcastle	29 854	74·	74·	72·	83·	68·	...	N N.E	3	3
Bathurst	27·752	75·	78·	69·	88·	52·	...	Calm	...	2
Goulburn	27·750	76·	78·	65·	86·	52·	...	S.W.	3	2
Albury	29·323	71·	73·	64·	58·	...	...	W.	1	2
Deniliquin	29 608	79·	78·	65·	94·	31·	...	N.E.	2	3

State of the Weather.

January 23.—Armidale, cloudy; Newcastle, hazy; Bathurst, fine; Goulburn, fine, warm; Albury, fine; Deniliquin, fine, hot, and clear.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
January 23.	8 30 a.m.	S.E.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S E.	Ditto, and ditto.
January 24.	8.30 a.m.	Calm	Cloudy.
	Noon	N.E.	Fresh, and clear.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

January 1864.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After.
25	Monday	5 7	6 53	9 5	9 27

Moon.—Last Quarter, 1st February, 10h. 22m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1864.

The very liberal contribution made towards the Richardson fund proves how lively and diffused was the sympathy occasioned by a great calamity. Human life is made up of lights and shadows; and while the loss of a valuable minister of religion will be remembered with deep and lasting regret, it will be associated in the minds of those who witnessed it with the consoling thought that the people who saw and sympathised were not inactive; but that they put forth their power in the only form in which aid had become possible, and that they did so with results which at least remove all immediate and pressing anxiety in reference to the bereaved widow and her children. We learn that they are about to depart for England. They will be followed by many tender anxieties, and it will be gratifying if in after years some of these children should come back to visit the sepulchre of their father and be found capable in some important sphere of worthily imitating his pure and pious example.

The question, however, necessarily presses upon the minds of all spectators of this catastrophe and of the effort for its alleviation: had Mr. Richardson fallen in the direct exercise of his ministerial duty—had some malignant fever seized him, and, wasting by its slow effects his constitution, brought him to the grave, what would have been the position of his family? It is because Mr. Richardson lost his life by an accident;—because he left his house hale and well, and returned to it a corpse: because the public were almost spectators of the calamity; because public feeling was then in a state of great susceptibility, that an instantaneous and effective movement was made which has been crowned with such success. But ought the position of the families of ministers to be dependent upon any such excitement or emotion? We do not blame it, of course: it is beautiful. It belongs to our nature to be affected by that which we see;—to be struck and moved by great apparent reverses. Still, when we retire to reflect and think of the clergymen who are wearing out life in ill-requited labour, and struggling with the difficulties of narrow circumstances, in looking forward to the possible event by which their families may be deprived even of their scanty support, and be removed at a very brief warning from their home, we feel that this movement is but little assuring to them. Even in Great Britain the reverses of this kind are sometimes very striking. Every one must remember the charming dwellings which are commonly secured by the ecclesiastical system of England as residences for the clergy. Scarcely has the pastor quitted his home for the tomb when other interests are quickened into activity, and other claims arise which make it necessary for the widow and orphan to gather up the remnants of their fortunes and seek some seclusion where they retreat for ever from the public interest and the public view. How much more must the reverse be felt where the clergy are more scantily supplied, as in this colony, and where they for the most part arrive with the hope of lessening, in some way or other not very clearly perceived, the difficulties of subsistence.

Those noble institutions the Insurance Companies afford an opportunity to make some provision to those who possess any surplus means, and we believe that a good number of clergymen are assured, though probably most of them to a very small amount. They are insured by their own payments, and thus by a reduction from their usually narrow incomes. We have been favoured with an abstract of the number of clergymen assured in one of the offices of this city—the Mutual. The interest of this return is not only in the numbers which it shews, but also in the average of life which it exhibits. It sets forth the following facts:—

Assured:—

80 Church of England ministers; total ages 2808; average, 35 1-10 years.

42 Wesleyan ministers; total ages 1475; average, 35 5-42 years.

19 Presbyterian ministers; total ages 757; average, 39 16-19 years.

15 Congregational ministers; total ages 617; average, 41 2-15 years.

4 Primitive Methodist ministers; total ages 152; average 38 years.

2 Baptist ministers; total ages 84; average, 42½ years.

2 Lutheran ministers; total ages 97; average 48½ years.

1 minister of the Hebrew Synagogue; age 36.

Total ministers assured, 165.

We presume that the average age of the Episcopal and Wesleyan clergyman may be taken as a rule. It is obvious that where only few persons are concerned no inference can be drawn, and the calculation would be founded upon accident; but where members increase it may approximate to something like a mean rule. If then we take thirty-five years as the average age of clergymen at the present time, they would require for the insurance of £1000 each, about £35 per annum. The difficulty with many is, that insurance hasbeen delayed so long that the deduction from their income would be exceedingly difficult to bear, and indeed in some cases impossible. What, therefore, is wanted is some effort, for the purpose of making up the difference between the lowest and the highest scale and paying some fixed proportion of the entire amount.

As a suggestion of a plan may lead to a practical consideration of the subject, we may offer one—not with any probability for its details, but as the expression of the principle. Let us take for example the Episcopal clergy. They are, say, 155—and their average of age 35 1-10 years. The premium for £150,000 would be, in round numbers, £4000 a year. There are few clergymen who could not for such a purpose pay £10, which would be £1500 a year. There are no congregations which could not raise £10 for their pastor, which would be £1500 more. This would have to be provided by some special organisation—*one thousand a-year*.

The difficulty which prevents many past the middle age of life from obtaining an assurance, is the large premium necessary, yet these men have "borne the heat and burden of the day," and have special clauses for that length of service, which is expressed by their rules. For these the church to whose interests they have given the best days, should care with one regard to that past location. But if as might be thought better, the whole of that part of the premium to be paid by the people should be provided by the Association, then it would be necessary to raise £2500 a year having the remainder to be paid by the clergy themselves. An association in each denomination could be formed by the wardens, lay elders, or deacons as the case might be who would be able to obtain at once more than enough to carry out their plan, and it would in a few years be largely increased by bequests and it annual premiums diminished by better lives.

No doubt any denomition would best understand what mode of action suits its peculiar structure, and each must act for itself. No good man would be repugnent to assist his neighbour in the great straits and sorrows of life, but this must be always spontaneous, individual, and discretional. We believe in no *formal* unions, where there is not a paramount community of interest. There are, however, common charities which flow out impetuous over all boundaries, and this we have lately seen.

In supposing the clergyman to pay £10 himself, we consider him in the light of a partner.

In any scheme of insurance it might be necessary—at any rate it would be desirable—that the policy should be the personal property of the clergyman himself, because were it not so in the event of his removal from the country there would be questions of proprietorship not easy to adjust. The congregation would have had, during the term of his service, the satisfaction of making a necessary provision in view of a possible event; and the sacrifice upon his removal would not be so great as to discourage the obtaining of a policy in favour of his successor, possibly a younger man.

When we consider the sum raised by a highly honourable effort in the course of a few days for one clergyman, and that this is as much as would be annually necessary to secure to all the one hundred and fifty clergymen of the Church of England an insurance of £1000 each, we could hardly acquit the members of that body of culpable indifference were they to neglect some means by which such calamities are to be assuaged when they come in a form less calculated to stir the sympathies of the people. When we speak of the Church of England the same remarks will apply to the other denominations. An organisation, we repeat, which may be possible to a large community is not so adapted to a small one, but there could be no doubt that the Churches would all derive an advantage from saving their pastors from the dread anxiety with respect to their families in an event which they see constantly happening around them, and by a provision which, without entirely relieving them from its pressure, would nevertheless be assisted by those who profess to venerate their office and to benefit by their instructions.

A letter of considerable interest appears in the *Argus* of January 1st, from the correspondent of that journal at Riverina. It explodes the system of free selection, which had warm partisans in Victoria as well as New South Wales, and it shows that the stimulus given to occupation is not all ascribable to the peculiarities of that bill, but to the attractions of the land itself in the neighbourhood of Albury.

It seems that the country there is found to be admirably adapted to the growth of the vine, some of the produce of which has been sent to market, and has realised a price and obtained a reputation placing it more than on a level with the Rhenish wines. The crop has in some instances been extremely profitable as well as large. It is said that 1001 gallons of wine were obtained from an acre by one cultivator, and that the average of growth has been 600 gallons. If it be true that this wine is of a quality so high as to be saleable at 20s., and if the demand on the spot be so large as to make a distant market at present of no importance, there is a source of wealth which will bear comparison with gold-digging, and, one would imagine, far more attractive. The growth of the vine is, however, subject to some vicissitudes, and the crops, too, often fail. It would, therefore, be a deplorable mistake for a large population to seek their subsistence solely by the produce of the vineyard. But, united with other cultivation, it may well be regarded as an attractive and useful pursuit; and one of the great agencies which we may hope will wean the taste of Englishmen from stronger drinks—hitherto their distinction and their reproach. We have never yet ascertained what are the wine capabilities of this colony. It has been accident which has often led to the discovery of a soil peculiarly adapted. Many European vineyards have had their special characteristics; and, by some ground of preference, perceived only by connoisseurs, they have obtained a special price. As experiment tests more thoroughly the qualities and peculiarities of soil and of climate, we may anticipate that this country will furnish wine equal to any grown in the world.

It is a fortunate circumstance that the German population introduced into this country have generally a knowledge of vineyards, and a strong inclination to the culture of the vine. A plodding and industrious people, they are likely to succeed where the lighter-minded British population would be drawn aside by the attraction of some illusion. It is clear that great successes in wine-growing will depend upon the steadiness with which it is pursued. There must be a general system to co-operate with the wine-grower. He must have the appliances requisite for its cultivation; he must have them accessible on easy terms. He must possess, either in himself or in his relation with the capitalist, the means of mellowing his wines by preserving them in proper depositories. In many parts of Hungary, we are told that enormous cellars penetrate the mountains, and for many hundred yards together offer a sure asylum to the wines of that country, where they are preserved from deleterious influence, and often remain untouched for a generation. It cannot be expected that the wines of Australia will arrive at the perfection of Continental wines, if they are not subjected to the same processes and are not favoured with the same means of perfect development.

The *Argus'* correspondent very properly suggests the danger of an enthusiasm which seems to be carrying away many to the occupation of wine-growing land—an enthusiasm which has been inspired by great examples of success. Having heard that one proprietor for the produce of eleven acres received the offer of £2500, the inference seems to be perfect that any man who could raise an equal quantity would be sure to get an equal price; and "what another has done," is the suggestion of human vanity, "may I not do?" But in all these affairs there is no safety in taking the highest price as indicating the common fortune. A successful wine-grower tells us that he has to employ a large quantity of manure, and that consequently the ordinary business of a farm is necessary to supply the vineyard with an essential to its prosperity. Thus it is not by settling down on to fifteen acres of land, and turning it all into a vineyard, that completes the business. It is necessary that the land should be specially selected and cultivated for the growth, and that it should be kept in heart by being part of the property of the general farmer.

It is pleasing to see that the steam plough has been applied for the purposes of cultivation with apparent success. Its use will not, surely, be confined to the preparation of land for the vine. If corn is to be grown in the colony, it must be upon soil chosen with a special regard to the conditions of climate and the nature of serial crops. To fight against natural laws is the madness of folly, and yet have not the people of New South Wales lost their toil in a vain effort to combat seasons invincibly opposed in certain localities to their favourite produce? There are particular parts of the Continent where corn may be grown; and grown to a profit, with a moderate assurance of a crop. But to do so it will be necessary to carry on farming operations, with the aid of machinery, on a large scale, and upon fertile soil. This probably will be attempted with other enterprises which will result from the settlement of society, and which can never take any large growth, or be very steady in their progress until society be settled, and men be content to live without always aspiring to make fortunes and go home. This process is evidently going on in Victoria, where the crash of commerce, distracted by adventurers and loaded with all sorts of false and fraudulent schemes, brought thousands to depend on steady industry for any hope of prosperity.

We imagine that this lesson would be learned with more readiness in a country colonised under the ordinary conditions of social life, and that much of the advancement of Victoria will be attributed to the sense which men generally entertain that labour is the condition under which most men must make their way and become prosperous. We heartily wish that the enterprise may be successful, and we wish as much that it may be conducted with prudence, and restrained within the limits which may take it from the category of chance.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[From our Correspondents.]

BATHURST.

Saturday, 5 p.m.

A large party went out to meet the cricketers this morning, and they were brought into the town in one of Cobb's coaches, drawn by eight horses. Great preparations have been made for the match. The cricket-ground is fenced in, and a number of booths erected.

The members of the National Club were practising this afternoon.

MELBOURNE.

Saturday, 6 p.m.

The millers have advanced the selling price of flour to £20 per ton.

Wheat is scarce, and worth 7s. per bushel.

The bakers have held a meeting, and decided upon advancing the price of bread to 9d. the 4-lb. loaf.

Sailed.—R. M. S. Madras last night for Sydney Mediator, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

Saturday, 6 p.m.

Mr. Solomons, of the Theatre, has requested a number of gentlemen to meet to arrange for sending an invitation to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean.

Wheat is quoted at 4s. 9d.

The St. Magnus has cleared for Auckland, with a large cargo of wheat, barley, hay, and ammunition.

Arrived.—Corry, from Foo Chow Foo; Alexandra (s.), from Melbourne.

The Alexandra made the passage in fifty-one hours. She experienced strong winds throughout the passage.

Stabbing.—A man named Thomas Brophy, residing in Botany-street, Waterloo Estate, was yesterday stabbed by his brother, James Brophy. The two brothers had been drinking up to a late hour the night before, and yesterday afternoon—having drank somewhat more (although it is said but little)—were "larking" together, tripping each other up, &c., at the residence of James Brophy, one of a row of small houses off Raglan-street. This led to angry excitement, and a serious scuffle ensued, during which the one inflicted a severe stab on the other with a shoemaker's knife. The wound was on the back of the head, and bled very profusely. Dr. Hansard, who was sent for, attended promptly and dressed the wound; and, as it was at first thought that the man would be likely to die, Mr. James Murphy, J.P., was sent for to take his deposition. The wounded man rallied, however, a good deal afterwards, and was removed to the Infirmary, Dr. Hansard in a hansom cab accompanying him. The police were on the spot very soon after the occurrence, and James Brophy was at once arrested and confined. Soon after admission, and up to a late hour last night, the wounded man was in a state of unconsciousness.

Tonic Sol-fa Method of Teaching Singing.—A class for instruction in vocal music on this excellent method will be opened on Monday evening next, in connection with the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts. As this is, we believe, the first opportunity that has been afforded the Sydney public of becoming acquainted with this simple system of musical instruction, we have no doubt that many of the members of the institute will gladly avail themselves of it.

Suicide in the Domain.—A woman named Eliza Stark committed suicide by drowning herself, while temporarily insane, in the water of Farm Cove, on Saturday morning. The following are the particulars of this deplorable incident as they were brought out in the evidence taken before the City Coroner and a jury at the Observer Tavern, George-street North, on Saturday.—Deceased was a married woman, and lived with her husband in Castlereagh-street; they obtained a bare livelihood, the former by washing and the latter by turning a mangle. The unhappy woman was an inveterate drunkard, and for the last seven years had been accustomed to indulge her vitiated propensity, to the extent of pawning her own and her daughter's clothing. Her intemperance was such that for two weeks prior to Saturday she seems to have been demented; she often complained of an ailment which caused her much pain, and she sometimes threatened to drown herself. On Thursday morning she went in the direction of Hyde Park, avowedly for the purpose of drowning herself, when her daughter, a girl fifteen years of age, got her to go back home. Deceased was tipsy on Friday, and when at tea with her daughter, said "this is the last cup of tea I will take: you will find me drowned in the morning." Shortly before six o'clock she left her abode, and was next seen by a seaman a few hours afterwards, when she was lying in the shoal water of Farm Cove. The woman's face was downwards, and the body was at a distance of about fifteen yards from the shore, and one hundred yards from the fence which divides the Botanic Gardens from that portion of the Domain contiguous to Macquarie's chair. Deceased might have walked into the water, or thrown herself off a rock that was near. The Water Police were informed of the circumstance, and the body by them removed in a boat to the dead-house on the Circular Quay. Neither the woman's husband nor her daughter seem to have had any idea that deceased was going to destroy herself; and it was not until the latter made inquiries of the police, and was shown the corpse, which she identified as it lay in the dead-house, that they were acquainted with her death. It was supposed that the poor woman had committed suicide from a feeling of remorse at having pawned all the things in the house. The medical testimony showed that deceased had died from suffocation by drowning. Jury's verdict: "Deceased, aged forty-eight years, drowned herself this morning, when labouring under a fit of temporary insanity."

Christy's Minstrels.—The Christy's Minstrels continued their delightful entertainments on each night last week, and on Saturday afternoon they gave a grand day performance at the School of Arts. The popularity of these talented performers remains undiminished, and their entertainments invariably fascinate the crowded audiences which they never fail to attract. The first part of the programme of Saturday's entertainment, included some of the musical gems—such for instance, as the charming quintette, "Come where my love lies dreaming"—the admired singing of which has rendered the Christys so famous. The audience was enraptured with the rendering of "Silver shining moon," by Mr. Melvyn; as also with "Beneath the weeping willow," by Mr. Rainford. Mr. Stewart very sweetly sang a sentimental ballad entitled "Dilly Burn," which well deserved the warm applause bestowed on it. There were also three mirthful melodies in this part, two of them given by Mr. Norton, and the other by Mr. Leslie. They produced a good deal of merriment, and so likewise did the good-humoured pleasantries which are thrown in between the pieces. The second part was chiefly sustained by the humourists of the company; the graceful dancing of the one and the indescribable drollery of the other excited the utmost mirth. The afternoon's performance was largely attended by children. The amusement was evidently suited to their taste, for the gladness of the young people seemed unbounded—almost from beginning to the end of the part the building resounded with their laughter, nor was the enjoyment of the elder folk less hearty. The pieces presented were the comic act "Happy as Kings," a very good farce entitled "Lessons in Electro-Biology," and the "Crow Family." Mr. Rainford's effective rendering of the descriptive scena, "Will o' the Wisp," and a solo on the violoncello by Mr. Steel, were the other principal features in this division, and their performances were greeted with enthusiastic approval. The entertainments were agreeably finished with the "Carnival D'Afrique," a negro extravaganza containing a good deal of the ludicrous and grotesque, and into which nearly the whole of Locke's music in Macbeth is introduced. An entirely new programme is announced for to-night; it will include the "Nervous Cures" and Christy's celebrated burlesque on the opera of Maritana.

Alarm of Fire.—The chimney of a house in Cowlishaw's-buildings, situate in a lane off Castlereagh-street, between Liverpool and Bathurst streets, was on fire yesterday forenoon. The flame was extinguished with buckets of water thrown on to it by three firemen from Bown's Insurance Brigade.

The Murrurundi Mail Robbery.—William Mackie and Robert Johnstone were brought before the Bench at East Maitland yesterday, on remand, charged with mail and highway robberies. Patrick Joseph Coghlan, storekeeper at Tamworth, deposed: I know Mr. Lindsay, at Black Creek; on the 19th December, 1863, I sent a bank draft, amounting to £34 3s. 6d., to the post-office; it was in favour of Thomas Lindsay; it was numbered Q549, or O549; it was on the Bank of New South Wales; the draft produced corresponds in every particular with the draft I sent through post to Mr. Lindsay; it left on the 19th, and ought to have arrived on the 21st.—Thomas Lindsay, J.P., deposed: I reside at Branston; I knew Mr. Coghlan, of Tamworth; I did not receive a bank draft from him in December; I received the advice that a draft and some cheques were sent to me; the draft produced is drawn in my favour; I never saw it until now.—Francis Dyer, clerk to Mr. Kingsmill, Commissioner of Crown Lands, deposed: I was a passenger by the mail from Tamworth, driven by John Smith, and which left on the 20th ultimo; the mail was stopped and robbed by two armed men, about four miles from Doughboy Hollow, on the Tamworth side; I was robbed; I recognise the tall prisoner (Mackie) as one of the robbers; the other robber had crape on his face; he was about five feet six inches high; I cannot swear that Johnstone is the man; I saw some men stuck-up in the bush close by; I was told by one of the prisoners that Mr. Quinn was one of the men they robbed; one of the robbers had a gun and the other two pistols; I could not swear to the weapons produced; £19 7s. was taken from me.—Senior sergeant Thorne, again examined, deposed that among the documents he found upon Mackie was the order now produced, dated Quirindi, November 9, 1863, drawn by M. Hall on Thomas S. Hall, of Dartbrook, near Scone, in favour of Thomas Lindsay, for £3.—Mr. Coghlan, re-examined, recognised the order as one he sent by the same mail to Mr. Lindsay.—Mr. Lindsay deposed that he had never seen the document before.—This was the case against the prisoners, and the whole of the evidence having been read over to them, they were asked in the usual form whether they had anything to say. Mackie replied, "No, it is too late now, your Worships, to say anything." Johnstone answered that he had nothing to say. Both prisoners were then committed for trial at the next sittings of the Circuit Court. Mackie asked whether, as a prisoner of the Crown, he was not entitled to a free copy of the depositions. The Bench said when warned for trial he might apply to the Crown-Solicitor, and would be furnished with everything he was entitled to. The prisoners were then removed. —*Maitland Mercury* of Saturday.

New Method of Propagating Vines.—A discovery has lately been made by Mr. Joseph Hudelot, a viniculturist of Doubs, France, which is likely to lead to the most important results, and is making a great sensation in that country. Instead of adopting the old-fashioned method of planting vineyards by cuttings, Mr. Hudelot uses one single eye, leaving only about half an inch of the stem on each side. These are placed in the autumn in damp earth, and kept thus till the spring, when they are planted out in the vineyards, and grow with remarkable rapidity, producing fruit the second year, and a full crop in the third, whilst vines propagated in the old manner require four and five years—according to the locality, and the nature of the soil—before they yield at all, and two or three more before they are in full bearing. Another advantage of this new system is the facility and economy of sending these miniature plants from one place to another.—*Albury Banner.*

Default in the Public Service.—The *Wagga Wagga Express* says:—It is our painful duty to record the suspension of Mr. James Shelley, clerk of the bench, directed by telegram from the Colonial Secretary, the cause being defalcation in his accounts during the last six months.

Shocking Accident.—A most distressing accident occurred on Monday, at the gravel pits, causing the death of an unfortunate man named Terence M'Queeney, who, by the falling of a large mass of earth, was crushed and maimed so severely that he survived but three hours afterwards. The unfortunate deceased has only been in the colony four months, having come from America, where, strange to say, he was the victim of another accident, having suffered the fracture of both legs, through being run over by a railway train. He has left a wife and two children.—*Bathurst Times.*

Maori Economics.—Meeting my friend, the chieftain of the Ngati——, in Queen-street, yesterday, I observed that he had added a massive gold chain to his other charms. I hinted that he was very extravagant, and that he had thrown away his money. "It is true," said my philosophic friend, "I gave six sovereigns for it, but that is not money thrown away; the gold chain will be to the fore when I am dead and gone; I shall never see the end of that gold chain. Had I spent the six sovereigns on clothes or flour, my money would have been thrown away (*maumau*), as these things would in a short time have vanished out of my sight." I had nothing to reply, as my friend had spoken from the depth of his natural reason. The gold chain was most assuredly a better and less perishable investment than food or clothing. The former would have been lost amongst his numerous needy relatives, who were never loth to pay their chief the compliment of taking for granted his unlimited powers of hospitality—the chief to his loss greedily swallowing the compliment, although he had had to go upon short commons frequently in consequence thereof. The clothing also would wear out, and the raggedness of the chief's coat did not make him the less a chief. But the gold chain—that would be an heirloom *in secula seculorum*.—Philo-Maori Redivivus, —*Southern Cross*, January 9.

Boots and Shoes.—Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. will sell a shipment of first-class boots and shoes, this day, at 11, at their Rooms, 362, George-street.—Adv.

Paperhangings, Paints, Window Glass, &c.—We are requested by Messrs. Bradley and Newton to direct special attention to their sale, this day, at the Warehouse of Mr. Thomas Hobbs, Pitt-street, of the whole of his stock-in-trade, in consequence of his intended departure for England. Sale commences at 11 o'clock precisely.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL,

PER P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. MADRAS.

News to 2nd December.

By the mail steamer Madras, which arrived in Port Jackson at an early hour this morning, we have our correspondents' letters, and files of English papers to the 2nd of December.

[From our City Correspondent.]

London, Saturday, October 31, 1863.

The Prussian elections are going most unfavourably for the King and his Ministers, the Liberal party being returned everywhere by very large majorities. The impression in England is that his Majesty will either find himself suddenly dethroned by the people or compelled to abdicate.

The news from America continues unfavourable to the Northern States. Lee's whole army crossed the Rapidan on the 8th instant, with the view of turning Meade's right. An engagement on the 10th ended in the defeat of the Federals, Meade being obliged to retreat to Culpepper and afterwards to cross the Rappahannock. He was afterwards compelled to retreat to Manassas Plains. On the 14th Lee tried to get to the rear of Meade, by way of Fairfax Courthouse, with a view to cut him off from direct communication with Washington. He, however, did not succeed, as Meade himself fell back upon Fairfax, which is only fifteen miles from Washington.

Rosecrans, in Tennessee, is in a critical position, having received no reinforcements, and being now all but cut off from receiving any.

The threatened attack on Charleston had not been renewed.

Lincoln had called for 300,000 volunteers.

The King of Denmark appears firm in his decision to make a firm stand against German encroachments. Earl Russell is endeavouring to effect a mediation between Denmark and Germany, but Austria and Prussia have decided to reject the mediation of this country.

Saturday, November 7th.

The great event of the week is the speech of the Emperor Napoleon on the reopening of the French Chambers on Thursday. It is a speech remarkable for its candour, plainness and apparent sincerity (in which I, for one, firmly rely), and for its general importance. The leaders in the *Times*, upon its peculiar distinctive features, are worthy of perusal.

His Majesty refers to the prosperity of France—that the expeditions to Mexico and Cochin China were the result of force of circumstances. With regard to Poland he admitted that something like an alliance with Russia had existed since the close of the Crimean war, and respecting which I would beg to refer you and your readers to letters subsequent to that period, wherein I spoke of this very alliance, and that, during the war in Italy, and also at the time of the annexation of Nice and Savoy, the Czar had given his most cordial support. Nothing but Poland would cause him to compromise such an alliance—that the steps taken by England, France, and Austria had, instead of putting an end to the struggle, only the more tended to embitter it, and so France could not act without the other two Powers. It had to be considered whether they were reduced to the sole alternative of war or silence. He thought not, but proposed to submit the question to a European tribunal. His Majesty next showed that the treaties of 1815 were all but annihilated, and proposes a conference of all the great European States, which he believes would result in the establishment of an order of things based on the well understood interests of the sovereigns and peoples of Europe.

Such a conference he thinks would "put an end to jealous rivalries and exaggerated armaments, and lighten the burdens of all Europe, while a refusal to take part in it would lead to the supposition of secret projects which feared the light of day." His Majesty closes with a warning to Russia, by saying that two ways are open to her—one leading to progress through conciliation and peace, the other sooner or later conducting fatally to war.

Messieurs les Senateurs,
Messieurs les Deputes,

The annual assembly of the great bodies of the State is always a happy occasion, which calls together men devoted to the public good, and affords an opportunity of manifesting truth to the country. The freedom of our mutual intercourse calms inquietude and fortifies my resolutions. Accept then my congratulations. The Legislative Body has been renewed for a third time since the foundation of the Empire, and for the third time, notwithstanding some local misunderstanding, I have only to congratulate myself on the result of the elections. You have all taken the same oath to me; it assures me of your co-operation. Our duty is to transact promptly and well the affairs of the country, remaining faithful to that Constitution which has given us eleven years of prosperity, and which you have sworn to maintain.

The *exposé* of the internal situation will show you that, notwithstanding the forced stagnation of labour in certain branches, progress has not been retarded. Our industry has struggled successfully against foreign competition, and in presence of undeniable facts the fears excited by the treaty of commerce with England have vanished. Our exports in the last eight months of the year 1863, compared to those in the corresponding months of the year 1862, have increased by 233 millions. During the same period the amount of maritime navigation has surpassed that of the preceding epoch by 175,000 tons, of which 136,000 tons are under the French flag.

The abundant harvest of this year is a blessing from Providence, which ought to render cheaper the subsistence of our population. It also shows the prosperity of our agriculture.

Public works have been carried out with activity. About [illegible] kilometres of new railway have been opened for traffic. We have continued to improve our ports, our rivers, our canals, and our roads.

The session having commenced sooner than is customary, the report of the Minister of Finance has not yet been published; it will shortly appear. You will see there that, if our hopes have not been completely realised, our revenues have maintained their upward course, and that without extraordinary resources we have faced the expenses occasioned by the wars in Mexico and Cochin China.

It is my duty to inform you of several reforms which are considered desirable; among others, decrees relative to the liberty of the baking trade; that which renders the maritime inscription less onerous to the population of the coasts; the project which modifies the law on coalitions; and that which suppresses the exclusive privileges of theatres. I equally contemplate a law destined to augment the powers of general and communal councils, and to remedy the excess of centralisation. In fact, to simplify administrative formalities, and to make legislation applicable to those classes which are worthy of all our solicitude, will be the task to which you will be pleased to devote yourselves.

You will have also to occupy yourself with the question of sugar, which demands to be placed by legislation in a more stable position. The project submitted to the Council of State has the effect of according to indigenous products the facility of exportation which the sugars of other plantations enjoy.

A law on the register will abolish the double decime, and replace that tax by a more just assessment.

In Algeria, notwithstanding the anomaly which subjects the same populations, the one to the civil power, the other to the military power, the Arabs have learned how much the French domination was reproductive and equitable, without which Europeans have little confidence in the protection of the Government.

Our ancient colonies have witnessed the disappearance of barriers obstructive to their business; but circumstances have not been favourable to the development of commerce. The recent establishment of the Credit Institution will result, I hope, in the amelioration of the situation. In the midst of these material cares nothing which concerns religion, the mind, and morality has been neglected. Religious works of beneficence, the arts, the sciences, and public instruction have received numerous encouragements.

Since 1848, the number of pupils have increased by one-quarter. To-day there are nearly five millions of children, of whom one-third are received charitably into the primary schools. But our efforts must not be retarded, since 600,000 more are deprived of instruction. The higher branches of study have received an impetus in the secondary schools, where special instruction is being reorganised.

Such, gentlemen, is the *resumé* of that which we have already done, and of that which we still wish to do. Certainly the prosperity of our country would take a more rapid stride if political preoccupation did not trouble it; but in the life of nations unforeseen and inevitable events are produced which must be looked at without fear and supported without mistrust. Of this number are the war with America, the necessary occupation of Mexico and Cochin China, and the insurrection in Poland. These distant expeditions, the subject of so many criticisms, have not been the execution of a premeditated plan; the force of events has led to them, and yet they are not to be regretted. How, in fact, were we to develope our external commerce, if on the one side we renounce all influence in America, and if, on the other, in presence of vast territories occupied by the Spaniards and the Dutch, France should remain alone without possessions in the Asiatic seas?

We have conquered in Cochin China a position which, without binding us to the difficulties of the local Government, permits us to make use of the immense resources of these countries, and to civilise them by commerce.

In Mexico, after an unexpected resistance, which the courage of our soldiers and sailors has surmounted, we have seen the people receive us as liberators; our efforts will not be in vain, and we shall be largely recompensed for our sacrifices when the destinies of this country, which owes to us its regeneration, shall have been committed to a Prince whose intelligence and qualities render him worthy of so noble a mission.

Let us have faith, then. Our enterprises beyond sea are beginning to avenge our honour; they will terminate in the triumph of our interests; and if pre-occupied minds do not let us divine that which the germs of the future contain, do not let us asperse the glory acquired, so to say, in the two extremities of the world—at Pekin and in Mexico.

The Polish question demands more development. When the insurrection in Poland burst out the Governments of Russia and France were on the best terms. Since the peace the great European questions have found them in accord, and I hesitate not to say so. During the war in Italy, as also at the time of the annexation of Nice and Savoy, the Emperor lent her the most sincere and cordial support. This good understanding required circumspection, and I must therefore have believed the Polish question very popular in France not to hesitate in compromising one of the first alliances of the Continent, and to raise my voice in favour of a nation rebelling in the eyes of Russia, but in ours the inheritor of a right written in history and in treaties. Nevertheless, this question touches upon the European interests. It could not be treated solely by France. An insult to our honour or a threat against our frontiers alone impose upon us the duty of acting without previous accord. It therefore became necessary, as at the time of the events in the East and in Syria, to come to an understanding with the Powers who had to pronounce themselves upon reasons and rights similar to ours.

The Polish insurrection, to which its duration lent a national character, aroused sympathies in all quarters, and the object of diplomacy was to attract to this cause as many adhesions as possible, in order to bring the whole weight of the opinion of Europe to bear upon Russia. This almost unanimous agreement of wishes appeared to us the fittest method of bringing persuasion to operate upon the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. Unfortunately, our disinterested counsels have been interpreted as an intimidation, and the steps of England, of Austria, and of France, in place of arresting the struggle, have only envenomed it. Excesses are committed upon both sides, equally to be deplored in the name of humanity. What remains, therefore, to be done? Are we reduced to the only alternative of war or silence? No! Without resorting to arms, and without being silenced, one resource is open to us. This is, to submit the Polish cause to a European tribunal. Russia has already declared that conferences in which all the other questions which agitate Europe should be debated would in no degre wound her dignity. Let us take note of this declaration. May it serve to distinguish, once for all, the ferment of disorders ready to burst forth upon all sides; and from the uneasiness in which Europe is in all directions traversed by the elements of dissolution may a new era of order and peace spring forth. Is not the time come to reconstruct upon fresh bases the edifice undermined by time and destroyed piecemeal by revolutions? Is it not urgent to recognise by new conventions that which has been irrevocably accomplished, and to carry out by common agreement what the peace of the world requires? The Treaties of 1815 have ceased to exist. The force of events has overthrown, or tends to overthrow them almost everywhere. They have been broken in Greece, in Belgium, in France, in Italy, as upon the Danube. Germany is agitating to alter them. England has generously modified them by the cession of the Ionian Islands. And Russia treads them under foot at Warsaw. In the midst of this successive alteration of the fundamental European pact ardent passions become over-excited, and powerful interests demand solution in the South as well as in the North. What then can be more legitimate and more sensible than to convoke the Powers of Europe to a Congress, in which self-love and resistance would disappear in face of a supreme arbitrage? What can be more in conformity with the ideas of the age, with the wishes of the greatest number, than to address ourselves to the conscience, to the reason of statesmen in all countries and to say, "Have not the prejudices and rancour which divide us already lasted long enough? Is the jealous rivalry of the Great Powers incessantly to obstruct the progress of civilisation? Shall we be constantly casting defiance at each other by exaggerated armaments? Are our most precious resources to be indefinitely exhausted in vain ostentation of our strength? Shall we eternally preserve a position which is neither peace with its security nor war with its chances of success? Let us no longer give factitious importance to the subversive spirit of extreme parties by opposing ourselves with narrow calculations to the legitimate aspirations of peoples. Let us have the courage to substitute a regular and stable situation for an unhealthy and precarious condition, even if it should cost sacrifices. Let us meet without a preconceived system, without exclusive ambition, animated by the sole thought of establishing an order of things based henceforth upon the well understood interest of the sovereigns and of the peoples.

I cannot but believe that this appeal would be listened to by all. A refusal would lead to the supposition of secret projects which fear the light of day; but even if the proposal should not be unanimously adopted it would have the immense advantage of having shown Europe where lies danger and where safety. Two ways are open. The one leads to progress through conciliation and peace, the other, sooner or later, conducts fatally to war by the obstinacy of maintaining a past which is rolling away.

You know now, gentlemen, the tone which I propose to adopt towards Europe. Approved by you, sanctioned by the public assent, it cannot fail to be listened to, for I speak in the name of France.

The *Times* of yesterday says:—"The Emperor of the French has opened the Chambers in an address which is more like a Parliamentary speech than the measured utterance of a Constitutional Sovereign. His sentences seem to be uttered from the tribune rather than the throne. More than ever he descends into the lists, anticipates the arguments of his adversaries, takes credit for his achievements, holds out promises for the future, appeals, menaces, and concludes by leaving on his hearers the desired impression that in every matter of peace or war, in the construction of a railway or the establishment of an empire, there is only one master in France, and that is Napoleon III." and to-day it observes:—

"The speech of the Emperor of the French on opening the Chambers is one of the most remarkable State papers which it has ever fallen to our lot to peruse. This extraordinary man is master of as many styles as of lines of policy. We have seen him at one moment descending among us as the very dove of peace, at another as the divinity of war and conquest, and we have found in his style sometimes the most carefully balanced and guarded announcements, oracles which every one might interpret according to his own will, and at other times a degree of frankness, a disdain of all concealment or reticence, such as no other writer or speaker of the day can venture to exhibit."

The entire Press of England and France have taken up the subject of the proposed Congress. Here it is thought doubtful of success, but at Paris it meets with warm approbation, and the belief in its success.

The Queen of Spain, in her speech on the opening of the Cortes, says that the prospect of constitutional reform is definitely resolved upon.

The Russians are trying to force an address of loyalty to the Czar from the people of Warsaw. Great numbers of ladies have been arrested and sent to the Citadel, and others banished to Siberia.

The King of Greece has arrived at Athens, and been enthusiastically received. His Majesty, in his manifesto issued after his arrival, says that he will endeavour to love Greek customs, respect Greek manners and language, strictly observe the Constitution, and surround himself with the most experienced men of the country, and will make Greece the model State of the East.

In America, General Lee, after withdrawing his whole army from the north side of the Rappahannock, inducing the Federals to believe that he was in full retreat to Richmond, suddenly recrossed and repulsed the Federal cavalry with heavy loss. His movements were conducted with so much secrecy that their object was unknown to the Northern side.

Rosecrans has been superseded by General Thomas.

Davis has dismissed all the British consuls in the South, on the ground that they had directed British subjects to throw down their arms when brought into conflict with the North, but this referred to pressed or forced conscripts.

Reinforcements have been ordered for New Zealand. The 1st battalion of the 10th and 17th and the 2nd battalion of the 12th Regiment are under orders. The 43rd has been ordered from Bengal, the 68th from Rangoon, and the 33rd from Poonah.

The demand for gold upon the Bank of France has caused so much pressure upon the Bank of England that the directors were summoned to a special Court on Monday, when they resolved upon raising the rate to 5 per cent., and on Thursday they again raised it to 6 per cent.

Saturday, November 14.

The Emperor of the French has followed up his remarkable speech on the opening of the Chambers by an autograph letter to all the Sovereigns and Free Cities of Europe, fifteen in all, inviting them to send representatives to the Congress to be held at Paris, for the purpose of considering the points on which the Treaty of Vienna has been infringed, and for adopting measures with regard to present complications, best suited to secure general peace. He says that the Treaty of Vienna has been destroyed, modified, misunderstood, or menaced at all points, leading to duties without rule, rights without title, and pretensions without restraint. That as he is the Sovereign to whom ambitious projects are most attributed, he has it at heart by this frank and loyal step to prove that his sole object is to arrive at the pacification of Europe without a stroke.

This letter was received by Her Majesty the Queen on Monday morning last, and three Cabinet Councils have been held this week, to consider what answer should be returned. Her Majesty's Ministers have resolved to give their assent to the proposed Congress conditionally on their being informed beforehand of the nature of the questions to be introduced, and are satisfied that their discussion is likely to be advantageous.

Prussia is believed to have promptly signified her adhesion, and Austria has declared her readiness to co-operate.

England has broken off all further correspondence with Russia on the Polish question, by the following letter to our ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Foreign Office, October 20.

My Lord,—Baron Brunnow has communicated to me a despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated August 26 (September 7), in reply to my despatch to your Excellency, No. 178, of the 11th ultimo, of which you were instructed to give a copy to his Excellency. Her Majesty's Government have no wish to prolong the correspondence on the subject of Poland for the mere purpose of controversy. Her Majesty's Government receive with satisfaction the assurance that the Emperor of Russia continues to be animated with intentions of benevolence towards Poland, and of conciliation in respect to all foreign Powers. Her Majesty's Government acknowledge that the relations of Russia towards European Powers are regulated by public law. But the Emperor of Russia has special obligations in regard to Poland. Her Majesty's Government have in the despatch of the 11th August, and preceding despatches, shown that, in regard to this peculiar question, the rights of Poland are contained in the same instrument which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland. Your Excellency is instructed to give a copy of this despatch to Prince Gortschakoff,

I am, &c.,

RUSSELL.

Dr. Trench, Dean of Westminster, has been appointed Archbishop of Dublin, to the satisfaction of all parties in Ireland.

Colonel Crawley is to be brought to a court-martial on Tuesday for causing the death of Serjeant-major Lilly.

The news from America is to the effect that General Hooker was attacked by the Confederates at Chattanooga at midnight on the 28th October. The battle lasted till four o'clock next morning, when the Confederates were repulsed and obliged to abandon their position on Lookout Mountain.

General Lee has sent large reinforcements to co-operate with Bragg in isolating Burnside and driving him out of East Tennessee, while the bulk of Lee's army occupies the south side of the Rappahannock, where he holds all the fords of the river.

Meade has been reinforced from Washington, and is said to be making preparations for renewing active operations. There is reason to believe, however, that he will do nothing more this season, unless compelled by orders from Washington.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter had recommenced, but no more shells had been thrown into Charleston.

The elections (State) in New York and Massachusetts had resulted in favour of the Republican party, in consequence of soldiers having been sent in to vote.

The seizure of the so-called Confederate rams by our Government had caused great annoyance in the Southern States.

The King of Prussia opened the Chambers on Monday in person, and was received with coldness. He expressed a desire for settlement of the differences between the Government and the Chamber, but declared, however, that he would consent to no Budget that did not ensure the maintenance of the new organisation of the army; in other words, he will not give way, and if the people's representatives are true to their cause, another dissolution, sooner or later, must follow. His Majesty observed that "they lived in agitated times, and perhaps stood on the brink of a more agitated future."

M. de Morny, commenting in the Legislature on the Emperor's speech, said:—"Nobody appreciated this admirable and liberal speech more than himself, because he had been brought up to admire English society, where individual and absolute liberty inspires the people with a feeling of dignity and independence, where liberty of association develops personal initiative, where the most extended political liberty is moderated by a religious respect for the law, and by sound public judgment. England, however, has taken years to realise these benefits. Revolutions in France have never been turned to the advantage of durable liberty. Freedom can only be established peacefully by a good understanding between a liberal Sovereign and an Assembly of moderate views. He would endeavour to maintain this good understanding. M. de Morny, in conclusion, said that he had seen with satisfaction that popular suffrage had elected former Parliamentary celebrities. Their adhesion was a homage rendered to the present form of government. He esteemed them too much to doubt the loyalty of their intentions."

M. Thiers has taken the lead in the new Constitutional Opposition.

The Dominicans have revolted against Spain in San Domingo. They have totally destroyed the town of Porto Plata.

Saturday, November 21.

The events of this week have been of great interest and importance.

The King of Denmark died on Sunday afternoon, from an attack of erysipelas, after an illness of three days. As he died without issue, the succession has gone to a collateral branch of Frederick the Third, in the person of Prince Christian, the father of the Princess of Wales and King of Greece. This branch of the family is junior to that represented by the Duke of Augustenburg, but as the latter took part in the insurrection of 1848 his estates, instead of being confiscated, were purchased by the late King on the condition of receiving from the late Duke, in his own name and in that of his family, a renunciation of his rights, and a solemn and distinct pledge that he would not contest the succession which the King intended to propose to the European Powers. Accordingly a treaty was signed in London, in May, 1852, between France, England, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, by which the succession of the Crown of Denmark and the "Duchy of Holstein" was unconditionally settled on Prince Christian of Glucksburg, and the issue of his marriage with the Princess Louisa, daughter of the Landgravine of Hesse, who represented in her person the female line of the Royal House of Denmark.

It is important here to add that this treaty was confirmed by the Danish law of succession, and, on the invitation of the great Powers, was accepted by Hanover, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Oldenburg, and Electoral Hesse, and declared by Bavaria, Baden, Saxe Weimar, Mecklenburg, and Hesse Darmstadt.

Under this treaty and arrangement, Prince Christian was duly proclaimed King of Denmark on Monday last at Copenhagen. His first act was to sanction the common Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig, passed by the Rigsraad a few days before, but not signed by the late king.

But here comes a difficulty—the Hereditary Prince Frederick of Augustenburg, in direct violation of his late father's renunciation, has at once proclaimed himself "Duke of Schleswig Holstein," and has personally claimed the recognition of his claim from the Prussian Government, while the Grand Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, the Duke of Saxe Weimar, and the Duke of Saxe Meiningen have pronounced in his favour on the ground that the Treaty of 1852 has never been assented to by the German Diet, or by the States of Holstein, and further that Denmark has not fulfilled her obligations to the Duchies.

Here, therefore, is a new feature, phase, and element in the troublesome Holstein question. The object of Germany is, of course, to separate the two Duchies from Denmark, and erect them into a German Principality. The question arises will Prussia and Austria, who were parties to the Treaty of 1852, approve of this movement on the part of the Prince Frederick of Augustenburg, and violate their own act. The settlement of the question of this Duchy at all events becomes more difficult, and a war seems looming in the distance.

England, Austria, Prussia, Spain, and Portugal have accepted the proposal for a European Congress at Paris, the three former conditionally upon first knowing the subject to be brought forward.

The Prince of Wales, having announced for himself and his heirs all right of succession to the Duchies of Coburg and Gotha, King Leopold of Belgium has recognised it in his quality of guardian to the Princes Alfred, Arthur, and Leopold.

The treaty for the cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece was signed last Saturday here by England, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

The blacks on the island of San Domingo having risen against their Spanish rulers, the Spanish Government is expediting the dispatch of troops for the suppression of the same.

Affairs in Poland are becoming more and more terrible. The lady superior of the convent of St. Felix, and Countess Ledochowska, sister-in-law of the Papal Nuncio at Brussels, have been sentenced to decapitation at Warsaw, while the military power of Russia there is more generally execrable than ever.

Russia is making gigantic preparations for war. I enclose a long description given in the *Times* of what these preparations consist.

The Turkish Government have taken the alarm, and addressed a note to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, protesting against the armaments on the frontier and the building of gunboats in the Black Sea, in violation of the Treaty of Paris; while the Turkish arsenals and navy yards are working night and day in order to meet contingencies.

A marriage is talked of between the Infanta Isabella of Spain and the Count of Paris; while a project of marriage between the Count of Flanders and a Brazilian Princess has been broken off, notwithstanding that it opened to him the prospect of being the Consort of an Empress.

The King of Saxony, on the opening of his Diet, promised that federal execution in Holstein should be carried out.

General Meade has recrossed the Rappahannock with his whole army, while Lee's force has been reduced to 30,000 men, what has become of the other portion of his army the Northerners are unable to say. They have silently disappeared, bent, no doubt, upon some great event that puzzles the Federals. At Chattanooga the Confederates are shelling Hooker's forces from Lookout Mountains.

In the election at New Jersey the Democratic party has been successful.

The court-martial on Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley commenced at Aldershott on Tuesday.

An *authorised* "Commentary" on the Bible has been decided upon by the leading theologians of the Church of England.

The governors of St. Thomas's Hospital have elected at last to purchase the proposed site at Stangate, opposite the Houses of Parliament, for £95,000, subject to the sanction of the Court of Chancery.

A public meeting was held last Tuesday evening, at the Beaumont Institution, Mile End, to express sympathy with Poland, and resolutions were passed to the effect that the devoted heroism of the Poles in their present and past struggles for the independence of their country entitles them to the admiration and support of Great Britain, and urges on the Government the justice of extending to the insurgent Poles the belligerent rights which they have asked.

Thursday, November 26.

The Emperor of the French has received fifteen affirmative replies to the twenty letters of invitation to the Congress. The English Government has asked for frank and cordial explanations of the Emperor's views;—when all the invitations have been answered, his Majesty will give every explanation required.

Many of the Sovereigns intend to be present at the Congress in person.

The Schleswig-Holstein question has aroused the *whole German nation* into life and activity. All the petty States have pronounced against the pretensions of King Christian of Denmark, and support those of the Duke of Augustenberg, while the entire body of officials in Holstein have refused to take the oath of allegiance to King Christian. So strong, unanimous, and energetic is the popular voice of the Germans on the subject that there is reason to think that they will achieve the separation of the Duchies.

The American news is of great interest. The Confederates have sustained several minor defeats, but have not closed the campaign.

The money market has quite recovered from the recent disquietude. The drain upon the Banks of France and England has ceased. The demand for money is moderate, the supply is abundant, the rate no higher, and the public securities better.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE TIMES' OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Tuesday, December 1, 7 a.m.

WHILE the Deputies are absorbed in the verification of each other's powers, and are making an example here and there of some official candidate "pour encourager les autres," the Senate have been engaged in committee on the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, and which M. Troplong, after a short visit to Compiegne, is to draw up. There was, and, I believe, still is, a difference of opinion in committee, the minority insisting upon the insertion of words to the effect that, whatever may be the result of the Congress, peace shall be maintained; while the language of the majority, though, they say, not warlike, is not so precise. M. Troplong has, no doubt, received his instructions from the Emperor on that head. The Address will, as usual, be a florid paraphrase of the Speech, with, possibly, a few variations by M. Troplong himself on ancient history and the twelve Cæsars. Discussion will be avoided as much as possible. The Address will be voted by acclamation, and it is only when the petitions for the Poles are presented that the oratory of the senators will be put forth. The parties most interested would perhaps prefer that Prince Napoleon should not speak. His imperial Highness has, undoubtedly, considerable powers as a debater; he is vehement as well as argumentative; but in his vehemence it is feared that he may, as he has already done, say something unpleasant to many whose support they would be sorry to lose. Among those who warmly sympathise with Poland, and who wish success to the insurrection, are Orleanists, Legitimists, or "clericals." Now, it happens, for some reason which I do not pretend to explain, that those parties to whom the Prince shows himself without mercy are precisely the first mentioned. It is natural for the Poles to wish to obtain the assistance of all alike; but, as they feel that their cause suffers by attacks on many of their friends, at least during a debate on Poland, they would rather have the benefit of his Highness's silence than his eloquence. It is, then, barely possible that the Prince will not speak on the occasion. Senator Bonjean, however, who has studied the Polish question carefully, and who is quite competent, they say, to do it justice, will plead the cause in the Senate.

M. Emile Girardin lets off a good deal of anger on the refusal of the English Cabinet to join the Congress, and uses very hard words, which probably will not disturb the repose of Lord Russell. I must, however, do M. Girardin the justice to say that he exhibits uncommon magnanimity towards England. He quotes the saying of the first Napoleon at St. Helena—"With my France on the other hand, England would naturally end by being nothing more than an appendix to her. Nature has made England one of our islands as well as Oleron or Corsica;" but M. Girardin tranquillises England by declaring that he does not mean to go so far. He merely suggests that she should be put under a "diplomatic blockade."

Pamphlets, as I anticipated in my letter of Saturday, are beginning to flow in upon us. Three have appeared on the Congress and the treaties of 1815. Only one is anonymous; the others have the name of the authors on their title-page. The anonymous one, which is decidedly of the "liner" character, is for war, and that promptly, if the Powers do not accept the Congress. I quote no more than the concluding passage:—

"Let people reflect well. The elected head of a nation of forty millions of souls does not address himself in vain to the civilised world. A statesman of the Emperor's genius disdains expedients without grandeur and without frankness, and does not allow himself to be caught in the toils of an obsolete diplomacy. If the great Powers will not or cannot come to an understanding; if they make the Congress impossible or powerless; if they shut up, or allow to be shut up, the only path which leads to peace; if, out of obstinacy in maintaining a past which is crumbling in pieces, they enter on that which sooner or later must lead to war—then, war for war, France and the Emperor have a decided interest that it should commence before the impression produced on the public by the speech of the 5th of November be effaced. War for war; reason as well as policy requires that it should be declared in the spring."

The title of this warlike production is *L'Empereur Napoleon III. et le Congres.*

The faith in the efficacy of the Congress is growing weaker every day. If any illusion existed after the Emperor's letter, it is almost entirely dispelled. There are, however, a few persons who still seem to cling to the hope of universal pacification. One of them is M. Henri Dron, the writer of the second pamphlet, which bears for title, *L'Europe au Vingtieme Siecle.* M. Henri Dron gives a very comprehensive interpretation to the Speech from the Throne. He takes the political map to pieces; and in fifty pages of small print constitutes a Europe in a fashion which only wants the concurrence of its diplomacy to be perfect. He proposes to dismiss kings, give unlimited leave of absence to rulers of the inferior class, and set up ten "Potentates" with the title of Emperor. When all the princes are sent about their business, France is to begin by absorbing Belgium, Holland, and the banks of the Rhine. Germany, disembarrassed of its Kings, Dukes, Landgraves, and Electors, will have Dresden for its new capital; while Vienna is to be made the chief seat of the Greek empire, and Stockholm that of the Scandinavian. Portugal is to melt into Spain. Russia is to be cut into two equal parts, one of which is to be erected into a State under the name of the "Empire of Circassia!"

The third pamphlet is from the pen of one who was once but too well known, and who startled the public some time back by his vindication of the Papacy—M. P. J. Proudhon. M. Proudhon cannot produce anything completely unattractive; and this whether he be serious or in jest. To which of these categories the present little book of 108 pages belongs it is not easy to discover. The title is a question—"*Si Les Traites du 1815 ont cesse d'exister?*" to which he says he is anxiously awaits an answer from the Emperor's speaking Ministers.

The *Moniteur* of this morning says, "The Government is entirely unconnected with the publication of the pamphlet entitled 'Napoleon III. et le Congres,' to which several papers have alluded."

A decree has been published suspending the *Progres*, a Lyons paper, for two months, on account of the summary it has given of the proceedings in the Corps Legislatif.

The *Nation* has received a first warning for an article signed by M. Dupont, entitled "Where are the friends of the Government?"

The reason given for the warning is that the article insults and calumniates the Government of the Emperor.

3 30 p.m.

The Bourse opened flat, but subsequently became firmer. Rentes closed at 66f. 85c., or 20c. higher than yesterday.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

BERLIN, December 1.

A despatch of Earl Russell, on the Schleswig-Holstein question, dated the 23rd of November, to Sir Andrew Buchanan, English Ambassador at Berlin, has been published.

This despatch perfectly coincides with Earl Russell's despatch to Sir Alexander Malet.

Vienna, December 1.

The *General Correspondenz* of to-day blames the delay of the Federal Diet in not having yet resolved to carry out coercive measures against Denmark, stating that the Austrian military representative has been already a week in Frankfort to forward the requisite preparations for the purpose.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, December 1.

The Government is about to ask the Rigsraad for an extraordinary credit of 15,000,000 rix dollars.

It is proposed to take 5,000,000 from the balance in the Treasury, and to raise the remaining 10,000,000 by loan.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, December 1.

The Schleswig-Holstein question came on for debate to-day in the Chamber of Deputies.

Herr von Bismark read a declaration, containing the following passages:—

"However greatly the signature of the London Treaty may be considered to deserve regret, prudence and the dictates of honour forbid our permitting any doubt to be entertained of our fidelity to its stipulations. We require, however, its equal observance by Denmark. The Treaty of London and the arrangements of 1851 and 1852 must stand or fall together. Abnegation of their stipulations would remove Schleswig from the position she occupies in virtue of the treaty.

"The Government must reserve to itself the right to determine whether, and at what period, we may be placed in a position, by the universally undoubted non-fulfilment of her obligations by Denmark, to free ourselves from the London Treaty. It can neither leave the decision to the Federal Diet, nor enter into more explicit explanations upon the subject here.

"We have come to an understanding with Austria, which secures for the present our identical attitude with regard to the Treaty of London and its consequences.

"We consider that in the duchy of Launburg King Christian is entitled to the succession, independently of the treaty, but that his title to Holstein rests upon the London Treaty and the arrangements of 1851 and 1852, which we believe to be intimately connected.

"As long as the Treaty of London remains in force, the reasons for carrying into operation the Federal execution, determined by the resolutions of the 1st of October, continue to exist. Austria and Prussia have proposed to the Diet that this measure should forthwith be carried out, and will make the necessary military arrangements for the purpose. Bills will be laid before the Chamber to provide such funds as may be required."

ITALY.

Turin, December 1, Evening.

A royal decree issued to-day states that the commercial treaty concluded between Italy and Great Britain henceforward comes into force.

The treaty of commerce between Italy and Holland was signed last week.

AUSTRIA AND CROATIA.

Vienna, December 1.

The Obergespans, Chiefs of the Public Administration of Croatia, who have met here, have resolved that Croatia shall send deputies to the Council of the Empire, provided that the February Constitution be modified in a manner guaranteeing to the Croatr the maintenance of their autonomy, the integrity of their territory and the disposal of the direct taxes and revenue of Croatia.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*From Second Edition of the Times, Wednesday, Dec. 2.*)

AMERICA.

(FROM THE TIMES' OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(PER THE BOHEMIAN, VIA GREENCASTLE.)

New York, November 20.

THE long-threatened attack upon General Burnside's isolated position has at last been made. General Longstreet advanced across the Tennessee, at London, on Saturday last, and moved towards Lender, but was driven back to within one mile of the river. During the night General Longstreet crossed the remainder of his troops, and on Sunday advanced in force upon the Federals, who fell back, skirmishing, to Lender. Several unsuccessful attacks upon the Federals were made on Sunday night.

On Monday morning the Federals, finding it impossible to hold their position, retreated to Campbell's Station or Concord, the Confederates closely pursuing them. Desperate fighting ensued, lasting throughout the day, the Federals being driven from point to point. Under cover of the night the Federals continued their retreat, and on Tuesday reached their inner line of defences at Knoxville.

On Wednesday morning the Federal outposts on the Kingstown and Dudon and Clinton roads were also attacked, and heavy skirmishing continued until nightfall. Yesterday the attack was renewed, and after a severe cannonading the Confederates desperately charged the Federals, and drove them from their positions towards Knoxville, capturing a portion of the chief fortifications only half-a-mile from the town. By the latest account the Confederates had completely invested the town.

The Federal loss on Monday and Thursday was upwards of 500: that of the Confederates on the same days is estimated at 1400. The Federal General Lunders was severely wounded.

General Shackleford had a sharp encounter with the Confederates on the east side of the Holsten River, three miles from Knoxville, on Sunday, and succeeded in checking their advances from that direction.

Washington despatches of to-day state that advices from General Burnside were received by the War Department this morning, to the effect that his position was impregnable.

It is believed that a great battle is being fought to-day.

Despatches from the head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac of yesterday announce that no further advance had been made by General Meade. A skirmish between Confederate and Federal cavalry occurred at Germania Ford on Wednesday. The Confederates crossed the river, and, after a short fight, drove the Federals back upon their infantry supports. The loss in killed and wounded was small upon either side, but a number of Federals were captured.

Chattanooga telegrams of the 19th report all quiet.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gold, 154. Exchange, 168.

United States Sixes, registered, 1881, 106¼; Treasury 7·30 Notes, 106½.

New York Central Railway, 136½; Erie, 106¼; Illinois Central, 122.

Cotton 85, breadstuffs quiet, provisions less active.

November 21.

No news has been received from Knoxville to-day.

Washington despatches state that the heavy rains have suspended Meade's operation; also, that no unfavourable news has been received from any quarter.

Gold, 155½. Cotton, 85 c.

SPAIN.

Madrid, December 1, Evening.

At the sitting of Congress yesterday the reply of the Queen to the Emperor Napoleon's letter was laid upon the table.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(*From the Home News, November 26.*)

No change of a decisive character has taken place in the situation of affairs in America. The reports that reach us are confused, and the only facts which can be extricated from them of a reliable character may be presented in a very short compass.

After throwing Washington into a state of the utmost alarm, General Lee withdrew in the direction of the Rappahannock, but not until he had broken up the line of railroad by which the capital kept open its communications with the South and West. There were several reasons assigned, or conjectured, for this movement. An advance towards Lynchburg of a large body of Burnside's cavalry no doubt had something to do with it; nor is it improbable that General Lee was in some degree influenced by the difficulty of obtaining supplies along the new line he had taken up. But we may fairly conclude, from the ability with which the Confederates have hitherto conducted their operations, that General Lee was guided by more weighty motives than the Federals have yet been able to discover.

A dim glimpse into the probable aims of the mysterious campaign in Virginia is afforded by the recent movements of the two grand armies. Meade having obtained information that Lee's strength was much reduced by the dispatch of reinforcements against Burnside, crossed the Rappahannock, made a gallant and successful attack on the Confederate pickets, and, advancing to Culpepper, finally forced Lee to retire beyond the Rapidan. This exploit brings, in reality, no actual gain to the Federals, since it leaves both armies, as nearly as possible, in the position they held before the former retreat of Meade upon the Washington lines. If there be any advantage at either side it is, no doubt, with Meade, who, at least, has escaped from the danger that threatened him a few weeks ago, and that rendered even the capital insecure. Otherwise the campaign has resumed all its earlier features. Lee's force is weaker than it was; but Meade is not on that account the better qualified to risk an open engagement; consequently, we are no longer wearied with the threadbare telegram that a battle is imminent. A battle, as far as we can judge from the very imperfect information we have received, is by no means imminent. We now see the source of Lee's weakness in the disaster that has befallen Burnside. What that disaster was, beyond the fact that it was heavy and serious and ended in Burnside's resignation and supercession, we have yet to learn. To the timely presence of the troops forwarded by Lee this result was due; and it may ultimately turn out that the dashing raid made by Lee on the Federals, which compelled them to fall back upon Washington, was a feint to enable him to divert attention from his operations in the direction of Tennessee. If so, the hazard was great, but is amply justified by the sequel. Meade suspected Lee's strategy, hastened back across the Rappahannock, and had the mortification of arriving just in time to be too late. The news of Burnside's discomfiture must have reached him just about the time when Lee had got out of his way and put the Rapidan between them. The last intelligence we have of Lee is that he had taken the command of Bragg's army, and that the Confederates had resolved to evacuate Virginia, in the event of Meade advancing upon Richmond.

From Charleston the intelligence represents a situation which undergoes no change. Fort Sumter still defies the enemy, and shells fall harmless on Charleston. If it be true, as the apparent hopelessness of the siege seems to indicate, that the place cannot be taken, it must be an irrepressible love of fighting alone that induces the admiral and the general, who, it appears, have fallen out over their guns, to persevere in such a prodigal waste of powder and shot.

We have the sequel and the moral of the great fight at Chattanooga in the dismissal of Rosecrans. It seems that instead, of being at the head of his troops during that long battle, he was sleeping quietly in his bed. The Federal Government at first suppressed this disgraceful circumstance; but they were at last obliged to avow it, when it became necessary to make an example. Grant and Thomas are spoken of as his successors. The grand difficulty on the Federal side is how to get men. They lose their troops in such masses, that they are driven to their wits' end to replace them. Mr. Lincoln, in his present dilemma, has "called out" 300,000 volunteers. But will they come when he calls? And what chance is there of obtaining volunteers, when even the conscription has failed?

President Davis has taken the decisive step of dismissing all the British consuls from the South. He can scarcely be blamed under the peculiar circumstances of the situation. The position of those gentlemen, accredited to one Power, and exercising their functions in the territory of another with which it is at war, is, to say the least of it, irritating and anomalous. The Southern journals anticipate that this expulsion of the consuls will lead shortly to the establishment of an English Minister at Richmond.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

(*From the Times.*)

DURING the last three months, much has been done not only in strengthening Cronstadt, but also in fortifying the entrances to the Neva, in building gunboats, batteries, &c.

Cronstadt is being strengthened under the superintendence of General Todleben and General Zateva, by placing the old forts in a better state of defence, and at many points covering up the masonry by earthworks. On the main island of Cronstadt, seaward, large earthworks are being thrown up, some of which are nearly finished. From the sea, they will be scarcely visible, and they not only enfilade the channel, but some of them, being connected by parallels one with another, will be able to hold guns to take in reverse any ships which may run the gauntlet of their fire and that of the forts. Some of these earthworks, more exposed than others, are to be covered with 7½-inch plates, placed on an angle of 45 degrees, and curved over the top, so as to form a cover from vertical fire, and at the same time to obviate the necessity of having bolts or any other fastenings to retain the plates in position. The embrasures will be closed immediately the gun is fired by a slide of 11-inch iron, or by a drop door. The guns to be placed in these iron-clad and other earthworks are to be 9-inch rifled cast steel, carrying a 300lb. rifled shot, or a 250lb. shell, 22 inches long. For the protection of the granite forts, enormous supplies of earth and fascines are placed at different points, all carried thence from St. Petersburg at enormous labour and expense. To provide further against the possibility of a fleet passing up to the back of Cronstadt by the south channel, about 300 lighters, laden with stones, have been sunk, so that now in no part is there more than four feet of water.

The authorities have supposed a possibility of some hostile fleet passing the outer forts and earthworks. They are therefore preparing to lay 300 infernal machines in the channel, each of which will contain 70 lbs. of powder, and explode by a slight touch from a vessel passing over. Yet, still further, the enemy, we shall suppose, has passed Cronstadt, and arrived some ten miles up, to the head of the bay, and wishes to pass the bar and enter the Neva. Here, on either hand, are fresh earthworks thrown up; they will not be completed for some weeks yet, but will be capable of mounting, in all, about ninety guns of the largest calibre, and enfilade the entrance to the river at a point where it is about 3000 feet wide. A supply of infernal machines is also to be kept ready to sink in the narrow channel of the bar.

Another means of defence is also in course of preparation—a submarine boat of colossal dimensions, in the construction of which about 200 tons of iron and steel are to be used. It is rapidly progressing towards completion. Great secrecy is being used about this boat. We can, however, say that it is to have engines worked by compressed air, to have a very strong beak, with provision for attaching large cylinders charged with powder to the bottoms of vessels, to be fired by electricity. The parties navigating the vessel will see what they are doing by means of bulls'-eyes, and they will be able to regulate the depth at which they swim, generally keeping quite close to the surface. The Emperor has not only approved the plans, but some months since signed the decree appropriating about £27,000—say 175,000 silver roubles—for this monster.

By the 1st of June, 1864, the Marine Department confidently expects to have at Cronstadt sixteen iron-clad vessels, and they consider this a very poor fleet for such a Power as Russia. There will be four vessels of larger size, all in many respects alike, including the Pervenetz, lately arrived from England, and which is now receiving her armament and being finished off at Cronstadt. The second is building in St. Petersburg, under contract, by Messrs. Mitchell, of Newcastle. All her armour-plates are on the spot, from Messrs. John Brown and Co.'s works, and she should be ready at the time named, and is to be called "Ne Tron Menya" (Touch me not.) The third is building in St. Petersburg by Messrs. Semenikoff and Politika, and progresses fast towards completion. Her armour-plates are also supplied by Messrs. John Brown and Co. The third is building by the Marine Department in the new Admiralty-yard, and her armour-plates are also from the same firm. The general dimensions of these vessels are as follows—Length over all, about 240 feet; breadth, 53 feet; depth, 27 feet; builder's measurement, 2800 tons; the armament is not exactly settled, but will be rifled guns of heavy calibre. The remaining twelve vessels are all Monitors, but only one will have solid armour-plates, supplied by Messrs. Beale, and building by Messrs. Mitchell. She is from Captain Cole's design, and very nearly a fac-simile of the Danish vessel Rolf Krake. Her length is 175 feet between perpendiculars; breadth, 38 feet; depth, 14 feet; tonnage (b.m.), 1250. The remaining eleven vessels are building by Messrs. Carr and Macpherson, two; Semenikoff and Co., two; Kondroftzott, two; and the Government, five. They are to be clad with four and five one-inch plates, rolled in long lengths, following the American plan. The towers are to be of 11 one-inch plates bolted together, although a question has just arisen whether it would not be advisable to tap them through and through, and by that means strengthen them. The covering of these vessels with 1-inch plates results partly from the haste with which the resolution to build was taken, and partly from the want of machinery in Russia to roll heavier plates. This want they are now about to meet by erecting at their Colpino works a large armour-plate mill, the machinery for which has been sent from England, but which will not be sufficient for rolling the very largest plates. It is, however, proposed to build a second rolling mill; not, however, by the Government, but with a guarantee from the authorities of a certain amount of work. The building of this is, however, somewhat problematical.

The old gunboats built during the Crimean war have all been thoroughly surveyed, and a contract has been made to put them in order. Fourteen are being provided with new boilers, and all are to have steam up and be in thorough working condition on the 1st of June, under heavy penalties. Many of the gun and mortar boats built ten years ago are completely used up, and the builders in Russia seem to have emulated their English brethren in the use of green timber, &c.

Enormous exertions are being used to obtain the requisite quantity of guns, with suitable ammunition, for all the forts, earthworks, and ships, and it will perhaps be found that the Russians have really got ahead of England in guns and shot. The large rifled cast-steel guns which they are obtaining from Krupp, and which they will shortly commence making themselves in St. Petersburgh, are good, and the smaller sized cast-steel guns which are being produced rapidly in the Ural, and also in Pootieloff's works in St. Petersburg, on Aboukoff's system, are found to be a great step in advance. They are not, perhaps, all that could be desired; yet they sustain a large amount of work, and their defects seem to arise from a want of hammer power, which want will be shortly supplied. Guns are now being produced in about a dozen factories, working night and day, and in a few weeks another Elswick will commence. Its production will be solid cast-steel guns, from the six-pounder to the eleven-inch gun, which latter is to fire a 300lb. shell. To provide the necessary shot and shell for these guns, all the foundries around St. Petersburg have orders varying from 15,000 to 50 each. All the shot and shell from twelve-pounders upwards are for rifled guns. The shot are from two to two and a half diameter, are round-nosed, and are provided with soft metal bearings to fit the grooves of the guns. The production of steel shell of the same description is also increasing fast, and great exertions are being made to deliver large supplies. Round hammered steel shot are also being prepared to suit the naval 60-pounder gun. One firm alone has in hand 30,000 of these.

The land artillery forces are also adopting the steel guns for their service, and find them well adapted by their lightness. A gun of the same calibre is about one-third lighter than a brass gun; nevertheless, fearing that the supply of steel guns for this branch of the service may not be adequate, a large quantity of brass guns are ordered, and are to be ready for service early in January.

Large supplies of saltpetre have been purchased during the summer, and the powder works have been extended, and are working night and day to have a full supply.

Should the anticipations of the authorities prove correct, and war be declared, they will not be able to obtain a supply of armour-plates from abroad. They are, therefore, erecting a mill at Colpino, near Petersburg, and propose to have a second mill built at once, that they may be able to produce 10,000 to 12,000 tons of armour-plates per year, independent of all foreign aid. These works, the gun-works, and the large supplies of teak, two years' supply of coal for the fleet, and the extra sums voted on account of the war expenditure during the last six months, amount to about fifty-five millions of roubles above the ordinary expenditure—say nine millions sterling; and a further sum is demanded immediately of forty millions of roubles—say six millions sterling. This expenditure does not include the extra sums laid out in clothing and general commissariat stores. Flour has been very largely bought, for delivery in February, and for those places to which the ordinary route is by water in spring; extra prices are being paid for winter delivery.

POLISH REPORTS OF RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

(*From the Times, December 2.*)

THE following translation of an extract from the *Official Journal* of Warsaw, of the 18th of November, has been forwarded to us for publication:—

(Translation.)

"In the face of the untruths propagated on the events transpiring in Poland, becoming more and more odious, spread by the foreign Press, taken for the most part from the *Czas* and other Polish papers, issued from Cracow, Leopal, and Posen, papers prohibited in the kingdom, but circulated there secretly, as are all the productions of the revolutionary press—it has become impossible for us longer to remain silent. We open the columns of our journal not to a systematic refutation of the mass of absurdities daily published—the task would be too long and too tedious—but to a categorical denial of the more salient untruths as they appear from time to time, so as to re-establish the truth.

"We shall not always cite the journals which reproduce this style of news, the subject matter of which is for the most part invented, as before remarked, by the editors of the *Czas* and other Polish papers.

"To-day we shall refer to the following. It is false that a woman *enciente*, the wife of a Warsaw proprietor—whom they have taken the precaution not to name, however, as in that case it would have been too easy to prove the utter falsity of the assertion—has ever been whipped with rods at the chancellerie of the eighth circle, after her arrest, for having offended against the rules set forth on the Port de Lanternes. The punishment inflicted in this case was limited to one night passed *au violon* (cage); the individual so arrested, not being gravely compromised in other respects, was not delivered up to justice.

"It is false that women transported into the interior of the empire have been so without previous inquiry and trial. Those towards whom this measure of security has been adopted have been duly charged and condemned of revolutionary plotting. One lady, viz., Rosalie Waliszewska, with others, presided over a revolutionary ladies' committee, the object of which was anything but to distribute help to the families of insurgents killed in battle. It is false that the reply of the authorities to her daughters when they solicited her pardon was to the effect that if they—the authorities—had been certain of her guilt, torture would have been applied. This is all the more false, as torture is abolished, as well in the empire as in the kingdom, and that no court-martial whatever has the right to apply it, or does apply it.

"It is false, as asserted by the *Patrie* of the 19th instant, that two women have been condemned to be beheaded at Warsaw. According to the Parisian journal these two women now awaiting their sentence are the Countess Leduchewska, sister-in-law to the Apostolical Nuncio at Bruxelles. No such person has ever been arrested, either at Warsaw or in any other part of the kingdom. The other, which the *Patrie* does not name, is the Sister Feliciennne Ioecla Trachanewska, who is most gravely compromised, but her trial is not yet terminated. She was a most effective member of the revolutionary organisation which styled itself the National Government. She was found in possession of a printing press belonging to this organisation, and a mass of revolutionary writings which she herself circulated through the country.

"The sisters Fleischer have been at liberty for several weeks; it is, therefore, false, as stated by the *Breslau Gazette*, 'that at the moment of their pretended departure for their place of banishment in Russia they were refused the power of making their father acquainted with the place of their residence.'

"It is false that the *sage femme* Appolonie Bayle, at whose lodging in Jasna-street a secret press was discovered, having been condemned to the infliction of corporal punishment, died after receiving fifty blows. She is quite well, and awaits her trial. It is equally false that she was offered the choice of death or a bribe of 1000 roubles, to designate the proprietor of the said press. She gave up his name, and the authorities are in search of him.

"It is false that a servant of the Veterinary School, having stabbed a doctor of the same school (Zielinski), the police only inflicted a few blows upon him because the crime was not a political one. The delinquent, named Belecki, is delivered up to the tribunals to be judged and punished according to the penal code."

THE POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

AN agreement for a contract for five years for a monthly line of mail steamers between Panama and New Zealand has just been completed between the Hon. Crosbie Ward, on behalf of the colony, and the directors of the Intercolonial Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which for some time past has had a line of steamers between Australia and New Zealand. The time to be occupied between Panama and New Zealand is thirty days, under penalty for excess and bonus for shorter periods, and the subsidy is to be £75,000 per annum for the entire route, comprising Panama, New Zealand, and Sydney, guaranteed by the colony of New Zealand alone. The service is to commence about the 1st of January, 1865; and it will complete the circle of British mail steam services round the globe.—*Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, November 25.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Home News, November 26.*)

THE Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Windsor Castle from Sandringham, on November 24, on a visit to her Majesty. Their Royal Highnesses will, it is expected, remain at the Castle until the departure of the Court for Osborne, about the 14th of December.

A few days ago, says the *Greenock Advertiser*, while workmen were engaged in excavating at the western tunnel of the Wemyss Bay Railway, they came, 60 feet under the surface, upon a living toad, imbedded in a solid stratum of sandstone. The toad, as soon as liberated from its prison, hopped off and was seen no more.

The site to be occupied by the memorial to the late Prince Consort is boarded off in Hyde-park, the spot selected being a plot of turf between Rotten-row and the Kensington-road, exactly opposite the conservatory in the gardens of the Horticultural Society. The site has been selected mainly because it was that of the Great Exhibition building of 1851.

It is said that the Government have given orders for the detention of a vessel called the Pampero, lately launched on the Clyde, and which is supposed to be intended for the service of the Confederates.

The "strike" at the collieries of Messrs. Strakers and Love, in the district of Bishop Auckland, has assumed serious dimensions. Upwards of 1200 miners have abandoned their work. The men have established a powerful organisation.

Miss Margaret Vining, of St. Ives, Cornwall, has been presented by the Royal Humane Society with their bronze medal for rescuing from drowning, at the peril of her own life, a young woman who, a short time since, was carried out of her depth while bathing.

A daring burglary has been committed at the residence of a jeweller and silversmith in Woolwich. The burglars effected an entrance by means of climbing over a wall ten feet high, and, having removed sixty bricks from the wall of the kitchen, entered the house, and succeeded in decamping with articles of plate, &c., valued at £60. They were disturbed when about attempting to enter the shop, which contained property valued at about £8000.

A boiler explosion has occurred at the Creosote and Alum works of Mr. Bethell, East Greenwich, by which one man was killed and four others severely injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

A young man was admitted into the Wolverhampton hospital, suffering from the effects of a threepenny piece, which he had accidentally swallowed. The next day he found great difficulty in talking, owing to the coin having effected a lodgment in his windpipe. It continued to give him great pain, almost entirely preventing him drawing in air for the purpose of respiration. An opening was made through his throat into the windpipe, and a small thin tube inserted in the orifice for the purpose of admitting air into the lungs, as it was found that the threepenny piece had got into such a position as to nearly stop up the windpipe altogether. He remained in this condition for nearly fifty hours, during which time the whole of the air he inhaled was that obtained through the before-mentioned tube. At the expiration of that time he was then made to hold his head downwards, and after a sharp shake the threepenny piece loosened itself from its place of lodgment, and rolled out of his mouth on to the floor.

On the 2nd of September last Matthew Henry Escott, clerk in the bank of the Northamptonshire Banking Company, Wellingborough, absconded with bank notes to the value of £1000. A reward of £100 was offered for his apprehension, and an additional sum in proportion to the amount of property recovered. Escott and a young man named Turner, a companion of his, were apprehended a few days ago. It appeared that these persons had been travelling together in North Wales, and that during this time Escott had married a young and pretty woman, who had also been travelling with them. It was also discovered that a passage had been engaged for himself, wife, and Turner in a vessel about to sail for Australia. It appears that Escott had been entrusted to take a letter to the post, that he broke open the letter (which contained an order or draft for £672), that he added £857 to the draft, and subsequently got the money at the bank at Lothbury.

A desperate attempt at wife murder has been made at Aldershott. A woman had, it seems, left her husband at Exeter and gone to live at Aldershott. Thither he came, and having found where his wife lodged, he got into conversation with her. At length he called her into the street, and there attempted to cut her throat with a razor. She screamed out, and the man was taken into custody.

Typhus is again on the increase throughout London generally, and especially in the east. The physicians of the Fever Hospital, Dr. Murchison and Dr. Buchan, have addressed a letter to the medical officer of the Privy Council, calling his attention to the necessity of making a provision for an epidemic of considerable magnitude during the coming winter.

Guy Fawkes had possession of the popular mind on the 5th of November. Beyond the name, however, there was nothing in the effigies which were carried about the streets to identify them with the storied individual who was to have blown up King, Lords, and Commons. The Emperor of Russia appeared to be the individual against whom popular indignation was most directed, for rude images of him engaged in the perpetration of all sorts of cruelties upon Poles were most numerous.

An appeal is being made in the city for the relief of the distress in Hungary caused by the failure of the crops. The extent of the suffering is very great.

A meeting of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital has been held, and, notwithstanding some protests from parishes in the south-east of London, they agreed in a resolution to adopt the Stangate site for the hospital, and to give £95,000 for the ground, subject to the approval of the Court of Chancery.

The Brotherhood of St. Patrick are showing some signs of life. On the anniversary of the interment of M'Manus, about 1000 of the members marched to Glasnevin in military array, keeping line and step, it is said, as well as any of her Majesty's regiments, and marshalled by recognised officers. They honoured the memory of their hero in French fashion, covering his tomb with regrets and *immortelles*. They also left behind some symbols of the great purpose of their organisation, in the shape of a pike traced upon the tombstone in small coloured pebbles, with the harp and shamrock in the same fanciful material. They returned to town in martial order, without any opposition from the authorities.

A man of war, to be called the Dunderberg, is now building at New York. She will be the most powerful man of war afloat. She is 378 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 32 feet deep. The armour on the side is 6½ feet thick of timber and 4½ inches of iron. On the casemate it is 3 feet of wood, and 3½ inches of iron. She will have two turrets, with two guns of heavy calibre in each. She will have six broadside and two pivot guns in the casemate. Her rig will be half-mast, with yards and sails. The forward part of the vessel, for 50 feet, of solid timber and iron, constitutes the ram. The engines are 6000-horse power, which will propel her probably 16 miles an hour.

Commander Francis William Sullivan, in consideration of the valuable assistance rendered by him during the recent successful operations of her Majesty's troops in New Zealand, as recorded in the *London Gazette* of the 27th October, has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"Colonel Warre, of the 57th Regiment, has been placed on the New Zealand Staff temporarily as colonel on the staff. He is a very accomplished officer, and we have no doubt that General Cameron will find in him a most efficient assistant. Colonel Warre's appointment will not occasion his removal from his regiment."

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN THE DISTRICT OF QUEANBEYAN.—After a careful inquiry made in various parts of this and the neighbouring districts, we feel ourselves to be in a position to state that, whatever ravages rust may have made elsewhere, our own district, and some portions of the districts adjacent, have been fortunate enough to escape with but a light visitation. If there are not parts where the rust is altogether unknown, its presence is very slight indeed; while in the worst instances (except perhaps on lower Gundaroo) the deficiency through this scourge is not three or four bushels to the acre, the yield at the same time being from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. This state of things, compared with the reports reaching us from other and distant parts, affords ground for thankfulness on the part of the wheat growers of the district. The great drawback at present is the lack of labour for the field. Wheat is everywhere dead ripe, while the demand for reapers remains unsatisfied. It is also said that there are prospects of an abundant maize harvest throughout the district.—*Golden Age*, January 21.

THE PYRAMUL RUSH.—January 13.—The new rush at the Pyramul goes ahead. A deal of gold has been got. On Saturday last eight ounces were taken out of the bottom of one hole. People reach the Pyramul every day. Persons a long time unfortunate have hit upon gold. The general opinion is that the auriferous localities of the Pyramul have only been touched on yet. I do not write you thus to create any excitement. What I have said is just the truth. January 18.—Gold is still being got at the new rush with us. I had in my hand this morning a nugget got yesterday, 7 ozs. 15 dwts. I only saw one tub of stuff washed. It contained a small pennyweight nugget and several large specs. Water for washing is most abundant. People generally seem in good spirits, but diggers at a distance ought to be told that the greater part of the gold which has already been got, has been nuggetty and patchy.—Correspondent of the *Mudgee Liberal*.

MAORI KING-ISM.—The *Hawke's Bay Herald* of 9th instant says:—Mr. D. Munn, jun., and Mr. Smith, returned yesterday by the overland route from Poverty Bay. In travelling through the upper Wairoa country, in company with two chiefs of this district, their lives were threatened by the king natives, who occupy that part of the country, and they were finally imprisoned for the offence of passing over the King's land. They were released at the expiry of the fifth day, upon a promise to pay a fine. They firmly believe, from the violent demeanour of the people, that, but for the presence of the two native chiefs, they would have been tomahawked.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

TO-DAY has been observed as a holiday at the Customs.

Mr. R. Forbes reports having sold two thousand head of store cattle, equal sexes, ages two years to six years, at two pounds per head cash.

By way of Tasmania, the *Argus* acknowledges news from Mauritius to the 11th of December. The *Overland Commercial Gazette* of the 5th gives the latest report of the sugar market in the island of Mauritius:—

After the departure of the mail last month a certain extent of business was done on the footing of 5 dollars for No. 12; but when the time approached for the arrival of the mail, buyers and sellers showed less desire to operate. The intelligence brought by the mail of a considerable rise in the European markets, and telegraphic news eight days later announcing a further augmentation, led to active operations, which began at a rise of 75 cents, and gradually increased to 1 dollar 25 cents, placing No. 12 at 6 dollars 25 cents. At present there is a calm in the market, which must be attributed to the occupation of buyers at their correspondence for the mail. The quantity of tonnage available, the scarcity of suitable sugar for European markets, and the favourable rate of exchange will tend to sustain the market, and we look for no reduction. About 80,000 bags have been sold since the arrival of the mail, principally for the English market. The above transactions have been confined to sugars not exceeding in quality No. 14. Sugars above this type find no sale, owing to the higher rate of duty exacted on them in Europe; the consequence is that we have nearly 100,000 bags of superior quality vacuum sugar unsaleable at anything like its proportionate value. The offers made for the finest vacuum sugar do not exceed 6 dollars 40 cents, and this state of things will continue until a demand springs up for Bombay and Australia, and purchasers for those markets are disposed to support the consequences of the altered position of the article in the Europe markets.

Exchange and Money Market.—Rates have continued to decline. When the last mail left, par was the ruling rate of the banks; they now ask from one and a half to three per cent. premium for their bills at ninety days', each bank having a different rate. Even private bills on England and France cannot now be obtained at less than one to one and a half per cent. premium; previously, negotiations were made at par. With the sudden increase in the value of our exportable production, we should not be surprised to see some reaction in the above rates.

Monday Morning.

We have papers from England by the Madras to the 2nd of December. The rate of discount was 6 per cent., but it was expected that the Bank of England would advance the rate the next day to 7 per cent. According to our latest telegram, dated London, 3rd December, the rate is advanced to 8 per cent., and Consols were ½ per cent. lower than they were on the 1st of December.

The *Times* of the 2nd December says:—

The heavy fall which occurred yesterday in all the stock markets has been repeated, and a formal advance of the Bank of England rate of discount to 7 per cent. seems not likely to be delayed beyond to-morrow or next day. The applications to-day were again very numerous and heavy, and except in instances where the most choice commercial paper was presented in limited amounts, the advanced terms were uniformly charged. Consols this morning opened at a fresh decline of a quarter per cent., the first price being 91⅞ to 92, and a subsequent rally of an eighth was sustained only for a short time, the final bargains being at 91⅞ to 92 for money, and 91 to ⅛ ex dividend for the 7th January, the receipt of rather better prices from the Paris Bourse having apparently had no influence. Bank stock left off at 233 to 237, reduced and new 3 per cents, 90 to ⅛; India stock, 235 to 237.

Owing to the extraordinary activity and great profits of the trade now being carried on, the existing drain of bullion and high rates of discount have affected the prices of securities to a greater extent than usual. Consols have been lower to-day than at any time for nearly two years past, and are now 1½ per cent. below the point at which they stood in February, 1861, when the Bank rate was raised to 8 per cent., and the stock of bullion held by that establishment was nearly £7,000,000 less than the total shown in the last return.

In foreign securities there was a fresh average fall of a full quarter per cent. Greek bonds closed at 29½ to ½, a decline of ⅛; Mexican was ¼ lower, at 36 to ¼. Turkish Consolides were finally quoted 45½ to ¼, and Spanish Passive 33¼ to ½, a decline of ¼ in each case, and the Certificates still remain at 13½ to ¼. Portuguese scrip and Brazilian scrip were both ¼ lower, the former at ¼ to 1 premium, and the latter at 1½ discount.

The last price from Paris this evening was 66f. 90c. for the new account; for Rentes in liquidation the last price was 67f. 20c., showing a recovery of a half per cent.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates upon Holland and Hamburgh were a shade lower than by last post; Italian paper, on the contrary, was less in demand, and quoted somewhat higher.

There were no gold operations at the Bank to-day.

La Plata, for the West Indies, has taken out £31,893 in gold.

The private letters from Paris indicate that a very angry feeling has been created by the refusal of England to join the Congress, and that it finds expression in severe reproaches. On the other hand, the German advices show a strong appreciation of the firmness displayed by our Government on the point, and state that "the good sense and prudence of the British Cabinet have already had a great influence in disposing the people to regard with favour their friendly and pacific recommendations on the Danish question."

From the *Home News* of the 26th of November, we take the following items of commercial intelligence:—

Since our report of the 27th ultimo, we have barely escaped a panic in the money market. At that date the Bank rate stood at 4 per cent., and the advance in the Bank of France to 5 per cent. excited no apprehension. But on the 2nd inst. the Bank of England for the first time appears to have become aware of the extent of the bullion export, and suddenly raised their minimum to 5 per cent., which was followed on the 5th instant by a further movement of 6 per cent. The Bank of France, though in a critical position, had hitherto (evidently for political reasons) refrained from resorting to the natural and safe remedy of increasing their charge for discount, but kept purchasing specie in our market, thus aggravating the pressure, and exciting alarm from the undefined and uncertain character of their operations. Immediately, however, after the delivery of the Emperor's speech their rate was raised to 6 per cent., and since to 7 per cent. These restrictive measures have had a salutary effect, and the Bank of England have not found it necessary to go above 6 per cent. The drain has been wholly owing to the export of specie for the payment of cotton, bought or ordered in the markets of India, China, and Egypt, and the future of our money market is wholly dependent on the influence and extent of these operations. At the moment, the market is more settled and discounts easy at the annexed rates for various dates:—

30 days to 60 days—5¾ 6 per cent.
3 months—6 per cent.
4 months—6 6¼ per cent.
6 months—Bank bills—6½ per cent.
Trade ditto—7 per cent.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the directors of the Bank of Otago, to reduce the nominal amount of the shares from £100 to £20, fresh certificates are now ready for delivery. The capital of this bank will now consist of 25,000 shares of £20 each, of which £2 is paid in paid up shares.

The Union Bank of Australia have notified an intention to increase their capital of £1,000,000 to £1,250,000 by an issue of 10,000 new shares of £25 each at a premium of £20, to be distributed to the proprietors in the proportion of one new share for every four shares held. A meeting for the purpose will be held on the 11th December.

The Board of Trade returns published since our last are unprecedented, and will serve to explain the recent extraordinary absorption of money throughout the country. The declared value of the exportations of British produce and manufactures during the past month was £14,542,862, showing an excess of £3,146,535, or 28 per cent., over the corresponding month of last year, and of 29 per cent. over that of the preceding year. Should the returns for the remaining months of the year be of a similar character—and there is every symptom that such is likely to be the case—1863 will then figure as the year of the largest export trade England has yet attained. The first three-quarters present an increase of between 11 and 12 per cent. over the corresponding nine months of each of the two preceding years. The augmented value of cotton must be taken into account; but it may be questioned whether the margin of profit on our textile shipments of all kinds has not been more satisfactory than on any former occasion, owing to the command of the markets which has been given to our manufacturers by the American war, and the steady reduction of accumulated stocks. In the return for the past month, the increase under the head of cotton shipments is 58 per cent. in value, and 29 per cent. in quantity. The evidences of the extent of trade in the woollen districts are especially noticeable, and will fully account for the eagerness with which the surplus labour of Lancashire has been invited to Leeds and Huddersfield. The total shipments of woollen stuffs, and of woollen stuffs mixed with other materials, have been nearly double the value of those of September, 1862. In the exports of linen, silk, hardware, railway iron, &c., as well as in those of nearly all minor articles, a large improvement is also exhibited. At the same time, our imports of wheat and flour have been only about half the amount of those of September, 1862, although still considerably larger than those of September, 1861. In those of cocoa, sugar, and tea there has likewise been a diminution, while of coffee the arrivals have been very large. The importations of grain other than wheat, especially of Indian corn, have been upon a full scale.

The same journal gives the following quotations for our securities on the London Stock Exchange:—Bank of Australia, 76 ; 28 pm. ; for English, Scottish, and Chartered Bank, 23½ ; London Chart of Australia, 29 ; Bank of New Sou 54 ; Union Bank, 58 ; New South V vernment debentures due in 1866, 1(due in 1871 to 1876, 101 to 102 ; du to 1892, 101½ to 102½.

The latest London wool report is *Home News* of the 26th November.

The last sale of the year commenced on the 5th the arrivals to that date consisting of—Australian, 40,307 bales; Port Phillip, 4292 bales; Van Diemen's Land, 1962 bales; Adelaide, 668 bales; New Zealand, 14,953 bales; Swan River, 970 bales; Cape, 28,265 bales; total, 60,657 bales; which, with about 8000 bales held over in first and second hands during the year, gave us a stock for the hammer of about 69,000 bales.

The opening sale was attended by a very large number of home and a fair proportion of foreign buyers, biddings were animated, and an average advance was established of ½d to 1½d per lb.; the latter being paid chiefly on stapled wools and middle Sydney, which ruled moderate at the July-August series. This advance was more than maintained for a few days, 2d and even 2½d being paid for wools ranging from 1s 7d to 1s 10d last July.

It became evident from the large quantity catalogued daily of second-hand wools that stocks were larger than expected, and that holders were anxious sellers at the advance; this, coupled with the fear of a still further advance in the Bank rate, caused a quieter tone which, with a thinner room, caused a declension in price of 1d to 1½d, and the market is now steady and animated with every prospect of prices ruling firm to the close.

It should be noted that prices have ruled very irregular, the same descriptions of wool—indeed, the same marks, selling at 1d to 1½d difference in the same catalogue.

From the clearance made by holders of all old wools, it is generally believed that stocks in our market will be completely exhausted, and that the trade will be quite ready for the new clip to be offered in March. The general state of the woollen trade is satisfactory, and manufacturers have had little trouble in selling their productions most readily; but the advance on wool has produced quieter markets in the North, and dealers complain that their purchases are not moving off with much spirit.

Department of Public Works
Sydney, 22nd January, 1864.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
4th District, Great Western Road—	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 26th January.
Contract No. 1—Orange to Wellwood	
2—Wellwood to Wentworth	
3—Dr. Farrell's towards Frederick's Valley.	
2nd District, Great Northern Road—	
No. 1-64—Warland's Range	
2-64—North of ditto	
3-64—Blandford to north of Murrurundi	
4-64—Boland's Bridge to Doughboy	
5-64—Doughboy to south end of 25	
6-64—South of 26 to Willow-tree	
7-64—Re-flooring Bridges at Doughboy.	
2nd District, Great Northern Road—	
No. 5-64—Stringy Barks	
7-64—Uralla to Saumarez	
8-64—Saumarez to Armidale.	
1st District, Great Northern Road—	
No. 5-64—Muscle brook to Budders	
6-64—Sandy Creek Lane	
7-64—Dudley's Hollow	
10-64—Highland Home to north of Sawpit	
11-64—North of Walsh's to Warland's Range.	
1st Division of the 2nd District, Great Southern Road—	
No. 1-64—Picton to Longreach	
2-64—Longreach to Nattai	
3-64—Nattai to Bream's.	
2nd Division of the 2nd District, Great Southern Road—	
No. 10-64—Berrima to Paddy's River	
11-64—Paddy's River southward	
14-64—Wingello to Marulan.	
3rd District, Great Western Road—	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 2nd February.
No. 1-64—Mount Victoria to Mount Lambie West	
2-64—Thorpe's Pinch to Spargo's	
3-64—Spargo's to Bathurst.	
Repairs to Union Bridge, Albury.	
3rd District, Great Southern Road—	
No. 1-64—Run of Water to Mutbilly	
2-64—Mutbilly to Gunning Hill	
3-64—O'Brien's Creek, near Yass, to Bowning.	
Winding Railway Clocks	
Tank, &c., Gaol, Armidale.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, February 9.
Additions Post-office, Armidale	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, February 16.
Court-house and Lock-up, Narrabri.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, February 23.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
ANNIVERSARY DAY,
January 26th, 1864.
EXCURSION TRAINS to
PENRITH, PARRAMATTA, PICTON, MENANGLE, CAMPBELLTOWN, and Intermediate Stations.

Special Excursion Trains will leave Sydney for Penrith and Picton, calling at all stations, at 11 a.m., waiting half an hour at Menangle, to enable passengers to view the bridge; and returning from Penrith at 4.40 p.m., and Picton at 4.0 p.m.

Single Fares for the double journey.

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, January 15th, 1864.

ANNIVERSARY DAY.
January 26th, 1864.
PARRAMATTA DOMAIN.

TRAINS will leave SYDNEY for PARRAMATTA, as under:—

Leaving Sydney at 6.30 a.m.
" 9.0 a.m.
" 11.0 a.m.
" 12 noon
" 2 p.m.
Returning from Parramatta at 1.0 p.m.
" " 2.50 p.m.
" " 5.57 p.m.
" " 8.0 p.m.

Fares to Parramatta and back—First class, 3s. 6d. second class, 2s.

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, January 15th, 1864.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY;
Head Office, corner of George and King streets
Capital, £200,000, with power to increase to £500,000.

Directors:
J. L. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Chairman
F. H. DANGAR, Esq. | A. THOMSON, Esq.
W. HARBOTTLE, Esq. | G. THORNTON, Esq.
Auditors:
JOHN ALGER, Esq. | O. B. EBSWORTH, Esq.
Manager:
J. THOS. FORD, Esq.
Accountant:
W. WOOLLEY, Esq.
Solicitors:
Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS.

Special Notice.—This bank will be OPEN for the transaction of usual banking business on and after MONDAY, the 1st proximo.

Rates of Discount will be as under, viz—
7 per cent. for bills having a currency of 3 months
8 ditto ditto ditto 4 ditto
9 ditto ditto ditto beyond that period.
Bills will be discounted daily at noon.

Fixed Deposits.—The following rates will be allowed, viz,
On deposits for 15 days—interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum
Ditto 3 months, ditto 4 ditto
Ditto 6 months, ditto 5 ditto
For longer periods, and on sums of £2000 and upwards, interest according to special arrangement.

By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.
Sydney, 15th January, 1864.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY.
Capital £25,000,
In 5000 Shares of £5 each,
(with power to increase to double the amount).
Liability limited.
Provisional Committee:—
G. W. Allen, Esq. | William Speer, Esq.
Alexander Brown, Esq. | R. Vickery, Esq.
J. Broomfield, Esq. | J. B. Holdsworth, Esq.
A. Macafee, Esq. | R. T. Moodie, Esq.
Consulting Engineer:
James W. Dunlop.
Secretary:
R. Ronald.
Temporary Offices, 15, Jamison-street.

Application for shares to be made to the secretary, Mr. R. Ronald, 15, Jamison-street, where prospectuses, forms of application, and all information can be obtained.

R. RONALD,
15, Jamison-street, Sec. pro. tem.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
ANNUITY BRANCH.

Age 43 years.—Annual premium for a deferred annuity of £104, commencing at age 60, £177 1s. 4d.

BONUS ADDITION, £40 15s. 6d., making the annuity actually payable, £144 15s. 6d.

N.B.—Under the Society's Act of Incorporation, annuities to the extent of £104 per annum, and the BONUS ADDITIONS accruing thereto, are protected against seizure or levy by the process of any Court whatever.

PRESENT OR REVERSIONARY annuities are granted on equally favourable terms.

PROSPECTUSES, and every information, may be obtained from any of the Agents and Medical Referees, and at the Principal Office.

By order of the Board.
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.
August 1st, 1862. (No. 4.)

METCALFE'S MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,
9, Bridge-street, Sydney.
Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's.
Hours of attendance from 10 to 4.
Agents in Newcastle—Messrs. J. Ward and Co.
London—J. B. Metcalfe, Esq., Lloyd's.
Marine Surveyor—Captain Kendall.

MARINE risks on goods, to and from all parts of the world, and time or voyage risks on SHIPS, taken at lowest current rates; particulars of which can be obtained at the OFFICE.

Policies to Great Britain are granted in triplicate if required, payable in London.

M. METCALFE, Manager.

NOTICE.—The Local Directors of the EUROPEAN LIFE ASSURANCE AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY having obtained a special Act of the Legislature to enable the said Society to sue and be sued in this colony in its own name, Policy Holders are now entitled to the benefits conferred by the Life Assurance Encouragement Act of 1862.

Assurers are protected, under certain limitations, against the operation of the Insolvency laws, and married women and minors can hold policies in their own right.

FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Secretary.
32, Hunter-street.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This company continues to grant POLICIES of Insurance against fire on woolsheds and on wool therein, for long or short periods, at the current rates of premium.

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.
Wynyard-square.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LIFE DEPARTMENT.—POLICIES issued by this company are now entitled to all the benefits conferred by the "Life Assurance Encouragement Act," of 1862.

Particular attention is requested to the bonus and half-premium scale peculiar to this company. Under the new Act assurers are protected against the operation of the insolvency laws, and married women can effect policies in their own names. Endowments for children, and every other form of assurance can be effected without delay or expense, at the chief office in Wynyard-square, or any of the company's agencies.

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following
Board of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq. |
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq. C.B. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor: F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Capital subscribed exceeding.................. £1,380,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding 1,213,060
Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

DR. BOWMAN, Consulting Physician, Consulting and Operating Surgeon, has REMOVED to 1, Phillip-street, King-street East. Confidential letters should be carefully addressed.

THE GOODS in the Dress, Silk, Shawl, Mantle, Millinery, and Fancy Departments, ARE REDUCED to HALF-PRICE during the sale.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Previous to taking stock, Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON have determined upon selling out the whole of their stock of rich and fashionable drapery goods consisting of

MANTLES	Silks
MILLINERY	Dresses
SHAWLS	Hats
DRAPERY	Family Mourning
GLOVES	Hosiery
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING	Fancy Goods
PRINTS	Quilts and Counterpanes.

Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON, in calling the attention of the people to their great sale, beg to state that every article in their establishment has been more or less reduced in price.

They consider this method of clearing out their stock while seasonable, preferable to holding it over till another season.

The system Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON have adopted and carried out in reducing the prices of goods in the various departments is as follows:—

In DEPARTMENTS such as
MANTLES
DRESSES
SILKS
MILLINERY
LADIES' HATS
SHAWLS
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING
FANCY GOODS.

GOODS in the above departments, subject to the changes of fashion, have in nearly every instance, been reduced considerably below half their original price.

In the FOLLOWING departments great reductions have also been made in all cases worth the consideration of intending purchasers, viz:—
DRAPERY DEPARTMENT
QUILTS and COUNTERPANE ditto
FAMILY MOURNING ditto
HOSIERY ditto
GLOVE ditto.

LADIES visiting our establishment during the sale will have no difficulty in discerning the great reductions made throughout the various departments.

N.B.—All goods are marked in red ink in plain figures, the lowest reduced price.

ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

LADIES are invited to INSPECT OUR STOCK during the sale.
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ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

NOT ADVERTISING.—Messrs. HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT are not advertising at length just now in the daily papers, but are issuing slips in thousands containing lists of the departments of their establishment, and presenting great advantages in their new goods now opened up.

GREAT CLEARING SALE—THIS DAY, 5th January.
TO THE LADIES of SYDNEY and SUBURBS.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. would kindly invite the ladies of Sydney and suburbs to their Great Clearing Sale, THIS DAY, of the Stock of the late firm.

CLEARING SALE OF STOCK.—TO ALL CONSUMERS OF SOFT GOODS.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. would intimate that this Clearing-out Sale is one of the best opportunities for families laying in a stock of family requisites.

Sale THIS DAY.
Doors open at 10 o'clock.
☞ TO THE PUBLIC!

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., drapers, would frankly admit "That it is the object of all who are engaged in business to give as much prominence as possible to their "ESTABLISHMENT by the various claims set forth to "secure the attention of the public. All have claims on the "public according to their several merits, but their case at "present is an exceptional one, for it is their intention to "turn the large stock which was purchased from "the late firm into cash, at whatever SACRIFICE "IT MAY CAUSE; and only a single visit will be sufficient to convince anyone that this is not one of the "usual sellings-off; but a GENUINE CLEARING-"OUT and FINAL SALE of the STOCK as advertised "below."

SALE, THIS DAY, MONDAY, at 10 o'clock.

FINAL CLEARING SALE.—
FINAL CLEARING SALE,
at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S,
390, GEORGE-STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.
Final Clearing Sale of Stock.
Final Sale of the Stock of "the Old Firm."
Final Sale at George Chisholm and Co.'s
To which the ladies of Sydney and suburbs are invited.
THIS DAY, 11th January.
Doors open at 10 o'clock.

FINAL CLEARING SALE OF STOCK.—FINAL CLEARING SALE AT GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S, 390, George-street, NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

Commencing on MONDAY, 11th January, 1864.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., in calling the attention of the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Sydney and suburbs to the FINAL CLEARING SALE which they intend to hold on MONDAY, have to return their sincere thanks to their numerous customers and friends for the very liberal share of their support and patronage which has been given them during the reduction sale. They would now intimate that it is their intention, during this FINAL CLEARING SALE, to CLEAR OUT THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK purchased from the late firm at such prices that they will sell at, utterly regardless altogether as to what the goods may have cost, or as to what in future they might bring. Their intention, as stated above, is to clear THE WHOLE STOCK, and with this end in view they have again gone through THE DEPARTMENTS, and made such further reductions as to leave no doubt about their being saleable at such prices.

It would be impossible to quote prices as an inducement to visit the sale; the goods must be seen to form a proper estimate of value, and for that purpose THE GOODS FOR SALE EACH DAY will be laid out for inspection in the lower and upper warehouses, so that the sale will partake more of the character of a bazaar, where a customer can walk round and select what they may require without loss of time.

THE SALE will be continued on MONDAY, January 11th, at 10 o'clock.

☞ SILKS.
Great Bargains of Silks THIS MORNING, at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S.

☞ CARPETS.
Great Bargains of Carpets THIS MORNING, at GEORGE CHISHOLM'S.

☞ STOCK OF FANCY DRESSES.
Great Bargains of Fancy Dresses at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S THIS MORNING.

☞ HOSIERY STOCK.
Great Bargains, THIS MORNING, of Hosiery, at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S.

☞ RIBBONS.
Great Bargains, THIS MORNING, of Ribbons, at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S.

☞ FURNISHING STOCK.
Great Bargains of Furnishings, THIS MORNING, at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S.

☞ LACES.
Great Bargains in Rich Honiton, THIS MORNING, At GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S.

☞ SHAWLS.
Great Bargains in Shawls, THIS MORNING, at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S.

☞ PARASOLS, SILK UMBRELLAS.
Great Bargains in Parasols and Umbrellas, THIS MORNING, at

☞ UNDERCLOTHING.
Great Bargains in Underclothing THIS MORNING, at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S.

☞ MILLINERY.
Great Bargains in Millinery, THIS MORNING at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Great Bargains in Clothing, THIS DAY, at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S.

The Great Clearing Sale will be continued THIS MORNING, MONDAY 11th January, at 10 o'clock.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.

PARRAMATTA.—NOTICE.—IMPORTANT and UNRESERVED SALE of DRAPERY GOODS.

GEORGE ROGERS respectfully announces that the whole of the Summer Stock now on hand at the well-known SYDNEY HOUSE, George-street, Parramatta, will be sold off; and in order to effect a speedy clearance of the entire stock, a considerable sacrifice in the prices will be submitted to. Heads of Families, Country Buyers, and others, will find this sale deserving of their attention, as it is the most genuine and extensive Drapery Sale that has yet taken place in Parramatta, and the prices have been reduced to so low a figure, as shall place anything like competition out of the question. This sale is got up in accordance with an established business custom to clear out the stock at the end of the season. The business of the Sydney House is not kept up by puff, but is conducted on a sound principle, which gives general satisfaction, and insures the confidence and influence of those who favour the establishment with their patronage; thus it is that the business of the Sydney House continues to increase, and not withstanding the incessant puffing kept up by other houses, G. R. never advertises a reduction in the prices or a clearance sale, only such as are genuine, and on the present occasion great pains have been taken that this sale shall give general satisfaction by its fairness and cheapness, thereby ensuring for the Sydney House that steady increase of business which places the establishment above the modern and petty dodge of hawking, which is now being introduced in this town. The large and well-assorted stock always on hand at the SYDNEY HOUSE is so well known to the purchasing public generally as to need but little comment, and during this sale all classes of the goods will be subjected to a uniform reduction on former prices.

SALE TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY, JANUARY 25.

The following is a list of the stock:—
Fancy silk dresses, reduced in price
Black glace silks, reduced in price
Foulard washing silks, reduced in price
Fancy dresses, in great variety, all reduced in price
Muslin dresses, reduced in price
Fancy mohairs, reduced in price
Printed repps, reduced in price
Wide mantle mohairs, reduced in price
Mohair mantles, reduced in price
Shawls, reduced in price
Lace and steel skirts, reduced in price
Ginghams, reduced in price
Fast coloured prints, from 6d per yard
Silk hair nets, 3d each
Ladies' cambric handkerchiefs, 2d each
Circular falls, 6d each, were 2s 6d
Parachutes, from 1s each
Ladies' collars, 2d each
Women's white cotton hose, 4½d per pair
Stout holland, 7½d per yard
White calico, 6½d per yard
300 yards wide bonnet ribbons, 6½d per yard
1 case ladies' and girls hats, reduced in price
Ladies' stays, all the new makes, reduced in price
Ladies', girls', and children's underclothing, reduced in price
Berlin wools, patterns, sampler canvas, now in stock
Hosiery, haberdashery, &c., all reduced in price

READY-MADE CLOTHING
Immensely reduced in prices.
Men's light lustre sacs, 5s 6d, were 12s 6d
Black lustre sacs, from 3s 6d
Men's tweed trousers, from 5s 6d
Men's alpaca vests, from 2s 6d
Boys' doe trousers, from 3s 6d
Men's summer tweed ditto, 7s 11d, worth 12s 6d
Boys' doeskin and black cloth coats, 8s 6d each
Men's black cloth trousers, reduced in price
Black cloth sacs, reduced in price
Fancy drill and quilting vests, reduced in price
Fancy doe trousers, reduced in price
Hats, hats, all the newest shapes, reduced in price
1 case black silk hats, reduced in price
1 case drab felt hats, reduced in price
Panama and cabbagetree hats, reduced in price
White shirts, reduced in price
Swiss front shirts, reduced in price
Scotch twill shirts, reduced in price
Mole trousers, best quality, reduced in price
Belts, braces, and neckties, reduced in price
Crimean, merino, and lambswool shirts, reduced in price.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A good stock of Messrs. C. and J. Byrnes and Co.'s famous colonial tweeds. These goods recommend themselves, and need no protection. They are superior to any English goods which can be imported.

Likewise, English and Scotch tweeds, doeskins, moleskins, and gambroons.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

Carpets and mattings, all widths; hearthrugs, doormats, crumb cloths, oilcloths, tablecovers, sheetings, tickings, damask, moreens, furniture chintzes, toilet, marcella, and terry quilts and counterpanes; antimacassars, toilet covers, mosquito nets, curtain holders, fringes, tassels, window hollands, curtain muslins, curtain sets, &c., &c.

ALL REDUCED IN PRICE
DURING THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE AT
GEORGE ROGERS',
The SYDNEY HOUSE,
No. 2, Rouse's Colonnade,
George-street, Parramatta.

LINCOLNSHIRE HOUSE,
307, George-street.
Rich black and coloured silks 1s 11d, worth 2s 9d
Pink, mauve, magenta, black French silks, 2s 9d, worth 4s 6d
Rich check and striped silks, widest width, worth 3s 6d
Plain mohairs 4½d, worth 9½d
Printed muslins 4½d, worth 9½d
One thousand pairs white kid gloves, 6d
Two thousand pairs gauntlet lisle thread, 6d
French flowers, six sprigs in the bunch, 6½d
Skeleton skirts, 1s 11d to 12s 6d each
French delaines—sky, pink, drab, scarlet, mauve, 12½d
Good slate lining 3½d, now worth 6d
Rich black glace mantles 1s 11d, worth 6s 6d
Ladies' good straw hats 1s, worth 4s 6d
Boy's new shaped hats 6½d, worth 1s 6d
One thousand feathers 6d, worth 1s 9d
Best quality China matting 9½d, worth 1s
French druggets, 1½ yards wide, 2s 11d, worth 4s 6d.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, shipments of superfine WOOLLENS, from the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. JOHN WULFING and SON,
Comprising
Black and coloured broadcloths
Black cassimeres and venetian cloths
Black doeskins and ladies' cloths
Sattaras and melton cloths
Satin de laine, diagonals, &c.
Also,
Billiard cloths
Black and coloured genoa velvets
Silk serge and buttons.

Wholesale Woollen Warehouse, 12, Wynyard-lane.
C. J. MULLER and CO., sole agents for the Australian colonies.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.

Gentlemen's ready-made clothing
AT HALF-PRICE.
The summer stock of clothing now selling at tremendous
REDUCTION IN PRICE.

F. GILES and COMPANY, in order to clear out the whole of their summer stock of gentlemen's and youths' clothing, have made great
REDUCTION IN THE PRICES.

Parties requiring goods of this description will find this a most favourable opportunity for purchasing first-class clothing at extremely low prices.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AT HALF-PRICE.
BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
First week of the Great Clearing-out Sale of
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

F. GILES and COMPANY, Denison House, George-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

We invite especial attention to the goods in this department, every article has been greatly reduced in price with the view of clearing out the whole of our summer stock.

During this sale purchasers will have an excellent opportunity of procuring first-class clothing at tremendous reductions from former prices. The following are a few of the leading Bargains in each department.—

SUMMER SUIT DEPARTMENT.
Gentlemen's drill suits, reduced to 19s 6d
Ditto angola, reduced to 25s 6d
Ditto tweed, reduced to 27s 6d
Ditto superior finish, reduced to 37s 6d
Ditto Scotch, reduced to 47s 6d
Ditto black cloth, reduced to 52s 6d
Ditto West of England cloth, reduced to 65s.

COAT DEPARTMENT.
Gentlemen's black cloth sacs, reduced to 17s 6d, each
Ditto ditto superior finish, reduced to 22s 6d
Ditto ditto frock coats, reduced to 39s 6d
Ditto fancy tweed sacs, reduced to 13s 6d
Ditto ditto, superior finish, reduced to 18s 6d
Ditto shepherd's plaid, reduced to 12s 6d
Ditto black alpaca sacs, reduced to 9s 6d
Ditto ditto, silk lustre, reduced to 12s 6d
Ditto light colours, reduced to 10s 6d
Ditto brown grasscloth sacs, reduced to 5s 6d
Ditto white ditto ditto ditto, reduced to 7s 6d
Ditto brown holland coats, reduced to 4s 11d.

VEST DEPARTMENT.
Gentlemen's washing marcella vests, reduced to 3s 11d
Ditto fancy tweed ditto, reduced to 5s 9d
Ditto black cloth ditto, reduced to 6s 6d
Ditto silk and moire ditto, reduced to 8s 6d
Ditto brown grass cloth ditto, reduced to 4s 11d
Ditto black alpaca ditto, reduced to 6s 3d

TROUSERS DEPARTMENT.
Gentlemen's white and brown drill, reduced to 7s 6d
Ditto fancy ditto ditto, reduced to 6s 9d
Ditto fancy tweed, reduced to 8s 6d
Ditto superior finish, reduced to 12s 6d
Ditto Scotch tweed, reduced to 16s 6d
Ditto black doeskin, reduced to 14s 6d
Ditto Bedford cord, reduced to 8s 9d
Ditto ditto, all wool, reduced to 15s 6d
Ditto buck and cord riding pants, reduced to 22s 6d.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
COATS.
Boys' black and coloured alpacas, reduced to 4s 6d
Ditto ditto ditto cloth, reduced to 10s 6d
Ditto fancy tweed sacs, reduced to 6s 9d
Ditto holland and grass cloth sacs, reduced to 3s 9d.
TROUSERS
Boys' brown and white drill, reduced to 4s 6d
Ditto fancy tweed, reduced to 6s 6d
Ditto ditto superior, reduced to 8s 9d
Ditto black doeskin, reduced to 7s 11d.
VESTS
Boys' black alpaca, reduced to 2s 9d
Ditto fancy tweed and doeskin, reduced to 2s 9d
Ditto white and fancy marcella, reduced to 2s 11d
Ditto black cloth, reduced to 4s 9d.

HAT AND CAP DEPARTMENT.
Gentlemen's horsehair hats, reduced to 4s 9d
Ditto superior drab shell ditto, reduced to 9s 6d
Ditto ditto mohair, reduced to 8s 6d
A large stock of fancy felt hats, in endless variety, greatly reduced in price
Gentlemen's straw hats in all the new shapes at half-price
Gentlemen's black Paris hats, reduced to 10s 6d
Ditto ditto ditto, the best hat in the colony, ditto 16s 6d
Boys' and youths' hats and caps, in every shape, from 2s 6d to 4s 9d.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

An immense stock of new and superior woollens at a large reduction from former prices.

This is a favourable opportunity for country buyers and the trade generally to secure first-class goods at extremely low prices.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

F. GILES and CO. take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage accorded to this branch of their business, and beg to assure those gentlemen who may favour them with their orders, that every attention will be paid to their wishes.

In consequence of the large increase of business in this department, we have secured the services of two first-class cutters, and have also erected large workshops on the premises with the view of having every article made and finished in the very best style.

We are determined that no effort shall be wanting on our part to make this branch of our business one of decided advantage and economy to those gentlemen and families who may favour us with their patronage.

F. GILES and CO. guarantee the latest fashion and a perfect fit, at strictly moderate charges.

MEN'S MERCERY DEPARTMENT.

F. GILES and CO. invite attention to this important branch of their business, the trade of which has been greatly developed by very great additions to stock. Some very great BARGAINS will be shown in WHITE SHIRTS, crimean shirts, regatta shirts, merino and flannel vests and pantaloons, brown cotton pants and vests, fancy and brown cotton half-hose, scarfs, ties, braces, gloves, collars, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's superior white shirts, reduced to 3s 6d
Ditto eureka ditto, ditto 4s 6d
Ditto corazza ditto, ditto 5s
Ditto merino vests, ditto 1s 11d
Ditto India gauze vests, ditto 1s 11d
Ditto superior ditto, ditto 2s 3d
Ditto white shirts, marcella fronts, ditto 3s 9d
Ditto coloured merino pantaloons, ditto 3s
Ditto ditto ditto vests, ditto 2s 6d
Ditto white cotton pantaloons, ditto 1s 6d
Ditto ditto merino, ditto 3s 6d
Ditto crimean shirts, ditto 3s 11d
Ditto ditto ditto, superior, ditto 5s 6d
Ditto flannel singlets, ditto 3s 9d
Ditto China silk shirts and pants, ditto 5s 9d
Ditto white linen collars, new shapes, per dozen, ditto 5s 11d
Ditto superior paper collars, per dozen, ditto 9½d
Ditto elastic braces, ditto 1s 0½d
Ditto superior kid gloves, ditto 1s
Ditto fancy silk scarfs, ditto 1s 3d
Ditto ditto ditto eureka ditto, ditto 1s 6d
Ditto ditto ditto Brighton ditto, ditto 1s 6d
The Prince of Wales silk tie, with gold ring, ditto 1s 0½d
Gentlemen's fancy marcella eureka scarfs, ditto 6d
Ditto black and coloured silk ties, ditto 1s
Ditto printed India silk handkerchiefs, ditto 1s 11d
Ditto ditto superior quality, ditto 2s 9d
Ditto brown half-hose, the half-dozen, ditto, 3s 6d
Ditto ditto ditto, superior quality, ditto ditto 4s 6d

Gentlemen will find this a favourable opportunity to secure a first-class outfit, suitable for any climate, the prices being 50 per cent. under the usual charges for these goods.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

Seven thousand pounds' worth of men's mercery clearing out half-price.

In this department will be found some
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

One visit will convince them this is a BONA FIDE clearing out sale of the summer stock of mercery of every description. All the goods are marked at such low prices that cannot fail to secure a speedy clearance.

F. GILES and COMPANY, Denison House, George-street, opposite Bank of New South Wales.

THE FIRST WEEK.
SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
DENISON HOUSE.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

F. GILES and COMPANY, Denison House, George-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

We invite especial attention to the goods in this department, every article has been greatly reduced in price with the view of clearing out the whole of our summer stock.

During this sale purchasers will have an excellent opportunity of procuring first-class-clothing at tremendous reductions from former prices.

Gentlemen's ready-made clothing,
AT HALF-PRICE.
The summer stock of clothing now selling at tremendous
REDUCTION IN PRICE.

F. GILES and COMPANY, in order to clear out the whole of their summer stock of gentlemen's and youths' clothing, have made a great
REDUCTION IN THE PRICES.

Parties requiring goods of this description will find this a most favourable opportunity for purchasing first-class clothing at extremely low prices.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AT HALF-PRICE.
BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
First week of the SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.

MEN'S MERCERY DEPARTMENT.

F. GILES and CO. invite attention to this important branch of their business, the trade of which has been greatly developed by very great additions to stock. Some very great BARGAINS will be shown in WHITE SHIRTS, crimean shirts, regatta shirts, merino and flannel vests and pantaloons, brown cotton pants and vests, fancy and brown cotton half-hose, scarfs, ties, braces, gloves, collars, &c., &c.

Monday, January 18th, 1864.

THE FIRST WEEK.—
SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE,
DENISON HOUSE.

FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY, in calling the attention of their numerous customers, the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney, suburbs, and country districts to the above, beg to state that the high reputation which these Semi-annual Sales have obtained are more fully sustained at this.

It is scarcely necessary to advert to the fact that FRANCIS GILES and CO. originated these sales for the purpose of CLEARING OUT at REDUCED PRICES the remains of stock, necessarily bulky in consequence of the magnitude of their purchases in the home and foreign markets.

That nothing may be wanting to secure the most gratifying results to their numerous customers, they have with unusual diligence personally superintended the reductions in every department.

The enviable position F. G. and CO. occupy as importers of every fashionable and really useful article in General Drapery, &c., will be a guarantee to Ladies that the BARGAINS to be met with are of a bona fide character.

Without particularising every department, FRANCIS GILES and CO. feel certain that ladies will appreciate the immense reductions made on rich silks, fashionable mantles and shawls, millinery, underclothing, mohairs, lace goods, ribbons, parachutes, hosiery, trimmings, &c.

Owing to a fortunate combination of purchases made in cotton and linen goods before the rapid advance on these domestic articles, F. G. and CO. confidently assert themselves in a position to show, during this Semi-annual Sale, calicoes, sheetings, counterpanes, prints, and every article in domestic linens, not only much cheaper than anything shown in Sydney for some time past, but positively cheaper than the present London and Manchester market prices.

No one requiring goods of this description should allow this opportunity to pass, for the scarcity of good cotton is now so great in England, that all goods manufactured of that material must ere long inevitably reach a fabulous price.

FOR TWENTY-ONE DAYS.
CATALOGUES GRATIS, and sent by Post.
DENISON HOUSE, 376, 378, and 380, George-street.
Monday, 18th January, 1864.

THIS MORNING, JOHN SKINNER will offer STARTLING BARGAINS IN SILKS, SHAWLS, and MANTLES, being determined to clear out his summer goods quite, regardless of cost.

GREAT REDUCTION has been made in each department. Australia House, 404, George-street.

THIS MORNING, JOHN SKINNER will offer STARTLING BARGAINS IN SILKS, SHAWLS, and MANTLES.

GREAT REDUCTION has been made in each department. Australia House, 404, George-street.

THIS MORNING, JOHN SKINNER will offer the richest BLACK GLACE SILK made, at 45s. the dress.

THIS MORNING, JOHN SKINNER will offer 2000 yards of FANCY STRIPED and small checked GLACE SILKS, new colours, at 2s. 7½d. per yard, worth 5s. 6d.

THIS MORNING, JOHN SKINNER will offer 100 GRENADINE MANTLES, at 5s 6d, worth 25s.

THIS MORNING, JOHN SKINNER will offer 4000 yards BROCHE GRENADINES at 4½d per yard. These goods have been sold at 1s 6d per yard.

THIS MORNING, the SHILLING TABLE, at SKINNER'S will contain GREATER BARGAINS than ever.

THIS MORNING, the SHILLING TABLE AT SKINNER'S will contain hundreds of articles all at 1s.

THIS MORNING, the SHILLING TABLE AT SKINNER'S—Parasols, THREAD LACE, COLLARS, LINEN SETS, &c. &c.

THIS MORNING, the SHILLING TABLE at SKINNER'S—your choice of any article upon it for 1s.

JOHN SKINNER, AUSTRALIA HOUSE, 404, GEORGE-STREET.

FUNERALS.—Funerals performed on the most reasonable terms by Messrs. JOHN HILL, jun., and CO., 100, King and Riley streets.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY.

At the Labour Bazaar.
Established 1840.

Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Spring-cart, Platedware, Crockery, Cooking Stove, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock;

A superior assortment of household furniture and sundries, consisting of
Telescope, loo, dining, and other tables
Hair-seated sofas, couches, and chairs
Cane and wood seated chairs
Chiffonieres, sideboards, bookcases
Chests drawers, washstands, toilet tables
Chamber services, towel horses
Chimney and toilet glasses
Fenders and firetrons
Kitchen tables and dressers
Chiffoniere meat safes and cupboards
First-class engravings, oil paintings
Clocks, knives and forks in cases, vases, &c.
Kerosene and moderator lamps
Carpets, matting, oil cloth, hearth rugs
Iron and wood bedsteads, children's cots
Iron stretchers, large state bedsteads, &c.
Hair and other mattresses, palliasses
Blankets, feather beds, and pillows
Light spring cart, suitable for a general dealer
Plated tea and coffee sets, cruet stands
Candlesticks, cake baskets
Crockery of every description
China and glassware
Russell's and other cooking stoves
Kitchen utensils and sundries.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

Horse Sale.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Monday, January 25, at 11 o'clock,
40 horses, of various descriptions
Draught
Light harness
Saddle and side saddle. Also,
Drays, spring, carts, harness, &c.

French Merino Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the importers Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., to sell by auction, at their next ram sale, on WEDNESDAY, 27th January, at 12 o'clock,

15 pure French merino rams. These lambs are a really superior lot of young, strong, healthy sheep, combining large carcases, with fine even staple.

☞ Now on view.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

At the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY, 25th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock sharp.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Richard Jones, Esq., to sell by auction, as above,

107 head of superior cattle, from his celebrated station on the Castlereagh.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

At the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY, 25th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock sharp.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Andrew Gibson, Esq., to sell by auction, as above,

100 head cattle, from his well known Bland country station.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

At the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY, 25th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock sharp.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from James Chisholm, Esq., of Kippilaw, to sell by auction, as above,

107 head of very prime Bland country cattle.

Horses, Cattle, Farm Implements, Household Furniture, &c.

TUESDAY, 2nd February, at 11 o'clock.

In the Assigned Estate of Henry Grattan Douglass, Esq., of Douglass Park.
By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS DAWSON is favoured with instructions to sell by auction, as above, on the Premises, without reserve,
8 draught and 2 saddle horses
8 working bullocks, with gear
67 cows, heifers, and steers
20 pigs
Drays, carts, gig, harrows, clod-crusher, ploughs, thrashing and winnowing machines, chaff-cutter, drill, &c., and several sets of harness; also,
Dairy utensils and household furniture.
Terms, cash.

Horses, Drays, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

7 heavy cart horses, subject to Druitt-street trials, 4 to 6 years old, in fine condition, just arrived
20 horses of various descriptions; trials given
Drays, carts, dogcarts, buggies, spring-carts, harness, &c.

N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after the sale.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from G. Rouse, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, the 28th January, at 11 o'clock,

125 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from John Blackstone, Esq., to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, THIS DAY, 25th January, at 11 o'clock,

125 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from C. M'Cray, Esq., to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, THIS DAY, the 25th January, at 11 o'clock,

100 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. A. M'Kenzie to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,

164 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. John Healy to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,

180 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

Park-street Auction Mart, Established 1840.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Mart, Park-street, at 11 o'clock,

A quantity of household furniture, comprising chests of drawers, chiffonieres, sideboards, couches, and pier glasses, carpets, fenders, bedsteads, iron and other cots, horsehair and other mattresses, bamboo chairs, leather-covered ditto, cupboards, desks, &c., crockery, ornaments, kitchen utensils, &c. Also,

Lot of cases, Baker's patent mangles, watches, jewellery, brooches, rings, and a quantity of furniture, under distraint for rent.

Terms, cash.
No reserve.

Continuation Sale, Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 95, King-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The unredeemed jewellery, pawned with Mr. Kahn, Liverpool-street, as advertised in full in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD Saturday, the 9th, and Thursday, 14th January.

MONDAY, 25th January, 1864.

Continuation Sale of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores.

Whybrow's, Miller and Co.'s, Cameron's, pint and quart Pickles
Sardines, ¼lb. and ½lb. tins
Oatmeal and Pearl Barley
Quart Vinegar, Jams
Cocoa, Chocolate, Wax Vestas
Half-pint and pint Salad Oils
lb. and 1lb. Mustards
Pint and half-pint Castor Oil
Wotherspoon's Confectionery
Candles, assorted Sauces, &c.
Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 25th January, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely.

615 packages of the above goods, without reserve.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Monday, 25th January, 1864.

40 Boxes Soap.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Monday, 25th January, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,

40 boxes soap.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 27th January, 1864.

Most Important and Extensive Auction Sale of
Kerosene Lamps
Chimneys, Globes
Chandeliers
Bracket Lamps, Wicks, Oil, &c.

Just landed ex Viking.

To Lamp Manufacturers, Ironmongers, Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, WEDNESDAY, 27th January, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,

An invoice of the above goods, without any reserve.

1000 Cases Claret
1000 Cases Claret
1000 Cases Claret.

To the Wine and Spirit Trade, Shippers, Publicans, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at Leigh's Bonded Stores, on THURSDAY, 28th January, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Ardbeg, Hobson, master, from London,
Damaged by sea water,
GL&Co over JD.,
1060 cases claret.
Detailed particulars will be published.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 29th January, 1864.

Extensive, Important, and Unreserved Sale of
Cut Glassware
Earthenware
Electro-plated Ware
Ivory Table Cutlery.

To Glassware and Earthenware Dealers, Cutlers, Silversmiths, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 29th January, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The undermentioned goods, viz:—

CUT GLASSWARE.
Tumblers, sherry and port wines, clarets
Hocks, liqueurs, champagnes, decanters, &c.
EARTHENWARE.
Green dessert services, mounted stone jugs, plates
Breakfast sets, toilet sets, W. and G., &c.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
Cruets, tea and coffee sets, kettle stands, cake baskets
Claret jugs, table spoons and forks, soup and sauce ladles, &c.
IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.
2 packages of the best ivory handle table cutlery, in sets, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of
PATENT METALLIC CARRIAGES.

JOHN G. COHEN respectfully invites the attention of the gentry of Sydney and neighbourhood to a shipment of patent metallic carriages just landed, which he is instructed by the importer to submit by public sale, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, 30th January, at 11 o'clock.

These newly-invented carriages, for their lightness, elegance, and durability, have become the favourite with the higher classes in the mother country, and are now generally in fashionable use in the London parks. They are admirably suited to the pleasant drives in the neighbourhood of Sydney. The present shipment, which is the first importation of these beautiful and favourite carriages into this colony, consists of the following:—

One patent metallic park phaeton, superfine drab cloth lining, silver-mounted rein iron, plated and wheel caps
One full sized patent metallic sociable, superfine cloth lining, silver-mounted rein iron, plated and caps
One patent metallic sociable phaeton, superfine drab lining, silver-mounted rein iron, &c.
One patent metallic gig, cab size, drab cloth lining, trimmed, &c.
One patent metallic pony gig.

The auctioneer respectfully invites an inspection of these elegant carriages, which are now on view.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 25th January.

IMPORTANT EXTENSIVE SALE,
VALUABLE CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY
FREEHOLD PROPERTIES,

he Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 k prompt.

the assigned estate of Mr. A. Lenehan—

CITY OF SYDNEY.

hop and Premises on the east side of CASTLEREAGH-STREET, occupied by Mr. Wicks Norton, butcher.

arcel of Land in CASTLEREAGH-STREET SOUTH, fronting Cleveland Park, together with the seven dwelling-houses thereon.

DARLING POINT.

irst-class Residence and Grounds on the DARLING POINT ROAD, occupied by Mr. Lenehan.

lock of Land on the South Head Road, adjoining Lot 3.

BURWOOD.

bout half an acre on Powell's Creek, near the Homebush Station.

ROCKHAMPTON, QUEENSLAND.

ctions 13, 14, and 15 on Limestone Creek, Eton Vale Estate, near the town of Rockhampton.

CONNELL-STREET.—First-class City Investment. —Important Sale, to close a partnership account.—MAGNIFICENT MERCANTILE PREMISES, O'Connell-street, City of Sydney, formerly occupied by Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co.

URONG-STREET.—Brick-built Dwelling-house, 73, Yurong-street, close to Liverpool-street.

URWOOD.—About 1 acre, on the Liverpool Road, nearly opposite Mr. Ashdown's residence. In the insolvent estate of J. W. Hunter.—Two valuable Allotments, near the station, on the Cheltenham Estate, No. 3, block K, and 8, block N. Two lots, 1¼ and 3¼ acres on the Liverpool Road, adjoining Mr. Thompson's newly erected residence.

OMEBUSH.—1 acre and three quarters, on Powell's Creek, near the Station, and adjoining the Railway.

ROSS ROADS, near BERRIMA.—Mr. Brennan's Queen's Arms Hotel.

OCKHAMPTON.—Valuable Suburban Land, 250 acres, in lots to suit purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

FIRST-CLASS CITY INVESTMENT.
IMPORTANT SALE

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT.

MAGNIFICENT MERCANTILE PREMISES,
O'CONNELL-STREET,
CITY OF SYDNEY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from J. L. Montefiore, , to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, IS DAY, 25th January, at 11 o'clock,

ll that piece of land, situate in O'CONNELL-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY, and bounded on the west by O'Connell-street, bearing south 36 degrees west 109¼ links (72 feet); on the south by allotment No. 4, bearing east 34 degrees south 80 feet; then east 1 degree 30 minutes south 42 feet; on the east by the property of James Turner, 700 feet; and on the north by allotment No. 2, bearing west 34 degrees north, 117 feet 8 inches; on which are those well-known extensive, substantial, and most centrally-situated mercantile premises formerly occupied by

Messrs. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

hey are massively built of stone, with a bold, handsome tion in front, and comprise a spacious public counting- private offices, warehouse of three stories, with dry in the basement; a capacious ground floor store (for- a bond), storekeeper's residence, stables, coach-house,

he whole of this fine city property is in all respects most stly and solidly built, and the premises arranged with regard to the economic working of an extensive mercan- establishment.

hey form without exception the most complete commercial erty in the city, and being situated in the centre of ess, close to the Circular Quay and main wharfs; to the bank and principal offices, they possess, in ity as well as arrangement, every convenience and isite required for a perfect city establishment.

It is not necessary to comment farther upon this ble and superior property; the auctioneers need only e that it is in the market for bona fide sale, to close a nership account, and to direct the special attention of chants and capitalists to the opportunity afforded for ring an eligible investment, from which a certain and nerative return will at all times be obtained, the nature e premises requiring no outlay, thus ensuring a clear to the proprietor.

rds to view may be obtained on application, and every ity granted for close inspection and survey.

rms, a large proportion of the purchase money can in at six per cent.

In the Insolvent Estate of J. W. Hunter.

BURWOOD.

able Site, about one acre, at the junction of the Liverpool and Burwood Roads, nearly opposite Seale's Inn, close to the Railway Station.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from JOHN MORRIS, , official assignee, to sell by public auction, at the e, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 25th January, at 11 lock,

ll that corner piece of land, having 100 feet frontage to the Liverpool Road, and 300 feet frontage to a road leading to the Burwood Railway Station, nearly opposite the residence and grounds of A. Ashdown, Esq. This is a valuable site, in a good position in this favourite suburb.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

YURONG-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

No. 73, YURONG-STREET.

ubstantial BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, containing eight rooms, verandah and balcony, a few yards from Francis-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, January, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece or parcel or land, situated on the west side of YURONG-STREET, at the corner of a lane sixteen feet wide, having a frontage of twenty-five feet, and extending a depth of eighty feet to a lane at the rear, upon which is erected that substantial DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 73, Yurong-street, containing entrance hall and eight rooms, with verandahs back and front, balcony, large yard, with sheds, &c., water laid on.

This property is well situated on the hill, in Yurong-et, and commands an extensive view.

The premises are substantially built, recently finished, and first-rate order,

The property is in the market for bona fide sale, and in-ding purchasers are invited to inspect it.

A portion of the purchase money can remain at 5 per

LIVERPOOL ROAD, BURWOOD.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 25th January, at 1 o'clock,

The following choice blocks of land, on the Liverpool Road, Burwood, near the Angel Inn.

LOT 1.—1 rood 1 perch, on the main road.

LOT 2.—3 acres 1 rood, at the rear of lot 1, fronting a road leading to the Parramatta Road.

☞ The above are well situated an easy distance from railway station, being lots 2 and 3 to 14, of Phillip's division.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

ROCKHAMPTON.

VALUABLE SUBURBAN LANDS, comprising the following blocks:—
No. 130— 99 ACRES
No. 131— 66 ACRES
No. 143—110 ACRES;
being the choicest lots in the immediate neighbourhood of the town.

The land is rich agricultural soil, close to the north bank of the Fitzroy River, and approached by good roads.

estate will be sold in lots as above, or, to suit purchasers, as per survey and plan of subdivision, which may be inspected at the Rooms.

Title registered under Torrens' Act.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 25th uary, at 11 o'clock,

The above-described valuable pieces of land in the immediate vicinity of the

TOWN of ROCKHAMPTON,

in lots to suit purchasers.

☞ The value of land in this important district is daily ng enhanced, and, as instructions are received to sell the above, this opportunity to purchase should not be glected by investors; for the rising celebrity of Rockampton is a sufficient guarantee that immense profits on in that locality will shortly be realised.

Plan of subdivision may be inspected and full par-lars obtained at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

CHELTENHAM.
BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

Allotment No. 3, of Block K, 88 feet, to Burwood Road, depth 231 feet.

Allotment No. 8, of Block N, 66 feet, frontage to Terminus Terrace, depth 275 feet.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 25th January, at o'clock,

The above valuable blocks of land, a few yards distant from the BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

IMPORTANT EXTENSIVE SALE.

CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY FREEHOLDS.
MONDAY, 25th January.

By Order of the Trustees of the Assigned Estate of Mr. Andrew Lenehan.

CITY OF SYDNEY.

Shop and Premises on the east side of CASTLEREAGH-STREET, occupied by Mr. Wicks Norton, butcher.

Parcel of land in CASTLEREAGH-STREET SOUTH, fronting Cleveland Park, together with the seven dwelling-houses thereon.

DARLING POINT.

First-class Residence and grounds on the DARLING POINT Road occupied by Mr. Lenehan.

Block of land on the South Head Road adjoining lot 3.

GOSFORD, BRISBANE WATER.

An allotment of land, East Gosford.

BURWOOD.

About half an acre on Powell's Creek, near the Homebush station.

ROCKHAMPTON, QUEENSLAND.

Sections 13, 14, and 15 on Limestone Creek, Eton Vale Estate, near the town of Rockhampton.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 25th January, at 11 o'clock.

The undermentioned valuable first-class

FREEHOLD PROPERTIES:

CITY OF SYDNEY.

LOT 1.—All that piece of land commencing at a point on the east side of CASTLEREAGH-STREET, 106 feet from the corner of KING-STREET, and having a frontage of 20 FEET to Castlereagh-street, with a depth of 75 feet, extending to a lane 10 feet wide, on which are the premises occupied by Mr. W. NORTON, butcher, at a rental of £52 per annum.

LOT 2.—All that corner block of land, being lots 1 and 2 of section 7 of the CLEVELAND ESTATE, having the following frontages:—
66 FEET TO CASTLEREAGH-STREET SOUTH
93 FEET TO RUTLAND-STREET
60 FEET TO A LANE 20 FEET WIDE.

On which are SEVEN TWO-STORY HOUSES, built of brick on stone foundations with slate roofs, containing each 4 good rooms, with yards, &c., at the rear.

⁎ This is a superior well-built property, immediately opposite CLEVELAND PARK, realising at present a rental of £210 12s. PER ANNUM.

DARLING POINT.

LOT 3.—All that piece of land containing 3 roods 3 perches, having 2 CHAINS 90 LINKS FRONTAGE TO THE DARLING POINT ROAD, near its intersection with the New South Head Road, together with that DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED FIRST-CLASS FAMILY MANSION,

RENALAGH HOUSE.

It is faithfully built of cut stone, of a modern style of architecture, nearly surrounded by a fine wide flagged verandah, supported by ornamental iron pilasters. The entrance is by a classically designed portico into the hall 21½ x 6. from which lead the principal apartments ON THE GROUND FLOOR, comprising a highly finished
Drawing-room, 22 x 16¼
Dining-room, 22 x 16¼
Library, 20¼ x 14¼
Breakfast-room, butler's pantry, school-room, and kitchen. The rooms on this floor are all upwards of 13 feet high.

ON THE UPPER OR CHAMBER FLOOR are two large bedrooms, each 22 by 16¼, with dressing-room and other four bedrooms. Over the kitchen and schoolroom are two servants' bedrooms. From the back balcony is a well-fitted bath-room and water-closet.

ON THE BASEMENT of the house are two dry capitally ventilated cellars, one of which is finished with wine bins.

Detached, at the rear, is a laundry, with room over; also, a spacious three-stall stable, coach-house, and loft.

The premises are abundantly supplied with water by a never-failing well, and a large underground reservoir fed from the roof. The water for the bath-room and closet is forced by a pump from the latter.

The house is approached by a carriage drive, and the grounds in front are tastefully laid out. The back land is in cultivation as a vegetable garden, &c.

⁎ It is rarely a house of this description, in the favourite locality of Darling Point, can be obtained; and as the premises combine everything that can be desired in a first-class family mansion, and must be positively disposed of on the above date, special attention is directed to the sale. Cards to view may be obtained on application.

LOT 4.—All that choice and valuable block of land, containing 3 roods 6 perches, adjoining lot 3, immediately at the junction of the Darling Point and the South Head Roads. This is a delightful site, with an extensive view, and having a gentle slope from the Glenrock Estate to the road.

BURWOOD.

LOT 5.—All that piece of land at Burwood, bounded on the north by a reserved road, commencing with Powell's Creek 50 feet, on the east by a line south 320 feet, on the south-east by another reserved road, to Powell's Creek 78 feet 6 inches, and on the west, by the eastern boundary line of lot 13.

ROCKHAMPTON, QUEENSLAND.

LOT 6.—Sections 13, 14, and 15 on Limestone Creek, Eton Vale Estate, near the town of Rockhampton. The most valuable position on this well-known estate.

Plans may be inspected, and further particulars obtained at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

The First Lot to be offered.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

A share in THE AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony.

QUEENSLAND.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.
For Positive Sale.

FIVE EXTENSIVE BLOCKS of splendid GRAZING COUNTRY, known as GRASSTHORP, SALEHAM, LAMBEATS, KENMARE, and KILCAWEN, situated on and embracing both sides of SIRIUS CREEK, one of the principal tributaries of the COMET RIVER, on its eastern side. The Improvements comprise huts and yards. With this station will be sold the small number of

5100 SHEEP, more or less,

all fine woolled, and warranted sound.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 23rd February, at 11 o'clock,

The above pastoral property, full particulars of which will be published in a few days.

A plan of the country may be inspected at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 1st February, at 11 o'clock,

The life interest of Mr. E. Conyngham in the BEEHIVE PUBLIC-HOUSE, CAMPBELL-STREET, HAYMARKET, now in the occupation of Mr. Gleeson, at a rental of £2 15s. per week; also in the shop and premises adjoining. The interest is protected by a life policy.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Rooms, or on application to T. E. WEEDON, Esq., solicitor, King-street.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

In the Estate of the late Mr. D. Donald.
FOR POSITIVE SALE.

That valuable Run, without Stock, known as

CULLENBURRAWANG,

situated in the District of Wellington, close to the Town of DUBBO.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mr. Dd. Donald, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 23rd February, at 11 o'clock,

The above valuable run.

CULLENBURRAWANG is situated on the Hyandra Creek, two miles above Mr. Lawson's Hyandra Station, and is surrounded by other well-known properties.

Terms at sale.

New Zealand Pine Spars
New Zealand Pine Spars
New Zealand Pine Spars.

MONDAY, 25th January, on the Grafton Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp.

To Ship Builders and others.

STOKES, CRAIG, and CO. will sell by auction, on the Grafton Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp, THIS FORENOON, 25th January,

Ex Prince Alfred,

9 New Zealand white and silver pine spars, from 30 feet to 42 feet lengths, and 7 to 10 inches through.

The above are now landed, and to be seen in the Grafton Wharf, and are straight and free from knots.

Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 28th instant.

To Publicans, Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has been favoured with instructions from Mr. Mulholland (who is about retiring from business), to sell by public auction, on the premises known as the Colonnade Hotel, on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock,

Furniture and effects, comprising—Chairs, table, sideboards, chiffonieres, sofas, pier glasses, bedsteads and bedding, toilet table and glasses, superior slate billiard bagatelle table with 6 pockets, marking board, and cues complete; large size cooking stove, cooking utensils, &c., glasses, pewter measures, decanters, water fountain, and sundries. Also, a quantity of stock, consisting of brandy, gin, rum, whisky, &c.

Terms, cash.

Offices, 221, Pitt-street, near King-street.

On an early day.

To China and Earthenware Dealers
To Shippers, and others.

Preliminary Notice.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on an early day, as soon as the goods are landed,

50 packages china earthenware.

Now landing.

Particulars in a future issue.

ON AN EARLY DAY.

PERFUMERY.
Preliminary Notice.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day, as soon as landed,

An invoice of perfumery.

Particulars in future issue.

On an early day.

To Booksellers
To Librarians, and others.
Preliminary Notice.
BOOKS.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day,

An invoice of books in every department of literature.

Now landing ex Damascus.

Particulars in a future issue.

Stock of a Woollen Draper and Tailor.
Expiration of Lease.

By order of Messrs. Poole and Co., who are retiring from the retail trade.

THURSDAY, January 28th.

To Tailors
To Woollen Drapers
To Drapers
To Outfitters
To Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by Messrs. Poole and Co. to sell by auction, on the premises, 313, George-street, on THURSDAY, January 28th, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,

The whole of their valuable stock of broadcloths, doeskins, tweeds, bedford cords, drills, waistcoatings, &c., &c.

Also,

The fixtures, counters, cheval glass, gas fittings, &c.

No reserve. Terms, cash, before delivery.

Seasonable Drapery, Fancy Goods, Clothing, &c., &c.

Just landed ex Sarah Neumann, Harkaway, and Damascus.

THURSDAY, 28,
FRIDAY, 29,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

A seasonable assortment of drapery, fancy goods, clothing, &c., &c.

Terms, liberal.

MONDAY, 25th January, at 11 o'clock.

Fancy Goods
Table and Pocket Cutlery
Note Paper, Wax Vestas
Saddlery, &c.

To Buyers of Fancy Goods, Stationers, Saddlers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, January 25th, at 11 o'clock,

A stock of miscellaneous merchandise, consisting of
200 reams note paper
60 dozen table cutlery
Pocket ditto
Wax vestas, 250, 500, 1000
Meerschaum pipes
Toys, compo-dolls
Folding stereoscopic books
Musical instruments
Watch guards, jewellery
Ladies' leather bags, engravings
Perfumery, rack and poll combs
Looking glasses, sealing wax
Rings, rattles, tinware
Ladies' and gents' saddles, fitted
And a variety of sundries.

Terms, cash.

☞ Preliminary Notice.

Important Unreserved Sale of
WINES AND SPIRITS.

To the Wine and Spirit Trade, Shippers, Hotel Keepers, and others.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Commercial Sale Rooms, 142, Pitt-street, on an early day,

Without the slightest reserve,
To close accounts,

Martell's, Clouseau's, Bennoit's, Champagne Vineyard Proprietors', and other brandies, in bulk and bottle
Ports and sherries, in hogsheads and quarters
Geneva
Irish and Scotch whiskies, &c.
Bulk ale, in hogsheads.

Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, January 25th, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, Pitt-street, next the Metropolitan Hotel.

To Paperhangers, Painters, House Decorators, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

☞ Positively unreserved sale.
17,000 Paperhangings, in great variety.
Paints, Oils, Turps, Varnish
White Lead, Dry Colours
Gold Leaf, Dutch Metal
Brushes of every description
Plate Glass
Sheet and Flatted Crown Ditto
Painters' Knives and Pallets, &c., &c

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from Mr. Thomas Hobbs to sell by auction, at his warehouse, THIS DAY, January 25th, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his stock-in-trade, in consequence of his intended departure for England,

Terms, cash.

The premises to let; to a respectable tenant, rent moderate. The fixtures may be taken at a valuation.

On THURSDAY, January 28th, at 11 o'clock.
At Bomera House, Potts' Point.

Important to Gentlemen Furnishing.

Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects
Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte, by Broadwood
Electro-plate, Richly Cut Glass, Elegant China
Tubular Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chests Drawers
Marble Slab Washstands, &c.,
Also, a good Milch Cow, and a first-class saddle Horse, Saddlery, Harness, &c.

Full particulars of which will be published.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been honoured with instructions from Joseph Bettington, Esq., who intends leaving for England per Duncan Dunbar, to sell by auction, at his residence, Bomera House, Potts' Point, on THURSDAY, January 28th at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his superior household furniture and effects.

Terms, cash.

Catalogues will be speedily issued

On FRIDAY, January 29th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Parsonage, Darling Point.

By order of the Executors of the late Rev. G. W. Richardson.

Household Furniture and Effects
Valuable Library of rare Works.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Parsonage, Darling Point, on FRIDAY, January 29th, at 11 o'clock,

Household furniture and effects.

Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, February 1st, at 11 o'clock.

At Longwood, Darling Point, the residence of George Thornton, Esq.

Highly Important Sale, to Gentlemen Furnishing, and others.

Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture
Sterling Silver Plate, Cut Glass, China, Ornaments, Vases, Pier Glasses
Magnificent Pianofortes, by eminent makers
Carpets, Oil Paintings, Engravings
Elegant Carriage, for one or two horses
Three First-class Harness and Saddle Horses
American Buggy, Silver-mounted Harness
Dogcart, Oaten Hay, Chaffcutter
Four thorough good Cows
Spanish Fowls, Sailing Skiff, &c., &c.

☞ Full particulars of which will be published.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been honoured with instructions from George Thornton, Esq., who intends leaving for England per Duncan Dunbar, to sell by auction, at his residence, Longwood, Darling Point, on MONDAY, February 1st, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.

Terms, cash.

Catalogues will be speedily issued.

Stock-in-Trade of a Grocer.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee in the estate of Mr. William Ellis, grocer, to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 28th of January, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, at the corner of Riley-street and South Head Road,

The stock-in-trade, comprising the usual assortment of a retail grocer; also the shop fittings, gas fittings, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Candles
Provisions
Fancy Biscuits
Vinegar, &c.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

Several large parcels of the above.

Full particulars in a future issue.

Sugars

7094 Bags
Crystals
Counters
Ration.

The Balance of the Cargo of the Selim.

For Positive Unreserved Sale, FRIDAY next, the 29th instant.

To Grocers
To Merchants
To Speculators
To Country Buyers
To Shippers and others.

☞ The Auctioneers would merely direct the attention of those interested to this sale, as there is no doubt this will be the last opportunity buyers will have of purchasing by public auction for some time to come.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from the importer, P. Boyer, Esq., to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

The balance of the cargo of the Selim—
BB— 468 bags sugar
CHO—1692 ditto
BM— 132 ditto
GS— 120 ditto
EN— 660 ditto
TG— 147 ditto
OO— 87 ditto
FS— 178 ditto
CFB— 763 ditto
MMM— 118 ditto
CCC— 168 ditto
AA— 477 ditto
DD— 540 ditto
LC— 120 ditto
LO— 309 ditto
YS— 430 ditto
A de V— 46 ditto
DV— 200 ditto
P over JJ— 42 ditto
EYE— 200 ditto
ZZ— 101 ditto
LS— 150 ditto.

Terms at sale.

NEW SOUTH WALES
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
SYDNEY

Boots and Shoes.
New and Seasonable Goods.
Ex Duncan Dunbar.

MONDAY, 25th January.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

As usual, without reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,

Ex Duncan Dunbar,

100 trunks men's, women's, and children's new and fashionable boots and shoes, from one of the best London houses.

The last shipment of the season.

Comprising
Ladies' black cashmere boots, to lace, S.H.
Ditto coloured French ditto, E.S., M.H., C.C.
Child's ditto ditto, button boots, 10-13, 6-9
Ladies' ditto ditto, E.S., S.H., ditto
Ditto kid boots, ditto, M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto, S.H., 10-13
Child's coloured French cashmere boots, E.S., S.H., 6-9
Ladies' bronze E.S. operas
Child's black and coloured French cashmere, E.S., 10-13, 6-9
Ladies bronze morocco, E.S., M.H., C.C.
Child's coloured ditto balmorals, Mk seats, 3-5, 6-9
Ladies' black French cashmere, E.S., Mk button, M.H.
Ditto coloured French cashmere, E.S., Mk seats
Ditto black ditto, ditto, S.H.
Child's bronze, E.S., Mk seats, 3-5
Ladies' coloured French cashmere spring front slippers
Child's patent calf straps, 3-5, 6-9, S.R. cs.
Youth's bluchers, ¦
Men's side springs
Ditto split wellingtons, long and short
Boy's calf bluchers, 10-13
Men's ditto wellington
Ditto kid calf patent goloshed, E.S.
Ditto ditto garibaldi
Youth's E.S., clump, 10-13
Men's memel calf patent, E.S.
Ditto oxonians, spring front

Terms at sale.

Ironmongery.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ardbeg, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

THURSDAY, 28th January.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,

R F & Co.—
926—1 cask horseshoes
929—1 ditto ditto
928—Part ditto
941—1 cask tinned round and bright pans
942-947—4 bundles B.L.H. frying pans
786—1 cask crown shingling hammers
914-6—3 pairs smiths' bellows
918-21—4 pairs ditto ditto
996—Part cask curry combs
Black and tinned tacks.

Terms, cash.

Iron Bedsteads.
Winfield's Patent.

THURSDAY, 28th January.

To Furniture Dealers, Iron Bedstead Makers, Storekeepers, Ironmongers, and others.

Positive Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,

Ex Ardbeg,

25 cases Winfield's patent iron bedsteads and cots.

Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

FRIDAY, 29th January.

To the Trade.
Important Preliminary Notice.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,

Invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, and provisions.

Full particulars will appear.

Terms at sale.

Muntz Metal.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.

THURSDAY, 28th January.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,

2 cases 22-oz. Muntz metal, slightly damaged
2 ditto ditto ditto, much damaged.

Terms, cash.

Two Days' Important Sale.
Two Days' Important Sale.

WEDNESDAY, January 27th.
THURSDAY, January 28th.

To Drapers
To Clothiers
To Warehousemen.

☞ Final Clearing-out Sale of all Broken Packages.
In the Trust Estate of Rossiter and Lazarus.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has received instructions from the trustees in the above estate to finally close all open packages of goods prior to commencing the sale of winter goods.

The punctual attendance of the trade is requested to this sale, as it will be the last opportunity offered for some period of purchasing goods in the above estate.

Detailed particulars in a future issue.

⁎ Sale will commence precisely at 11 o'clock.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Sugars, Teas, &c.

Extensive Sale by Auction,
On THURSDAY, 28th January.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 28th January, at 11 o'clock,

Invoices of oilmen's stores, groceries, fish, &c.; also large parcels of teas, sugars, &c.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Tobacco. Tobacco.

Choice Cavendish Tobacco.
Ex Viking, from New York.
50 ¼-Boxes 10's
50 Cases Half-pounds.
Dingo Brand.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction,
On THURSDAY, 28th January.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Macdonald, Smith, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 28th January, at half-past 12 o'clock precisely,

Ex Viking, from New York,

50 ¼-boxes choice cavendish tobacco, Dingo, 10's
50 cases, each 8 boxes, ditto ditto ditto, half-pound lumps.

Just landed in splendid condition.

For positively unreserved sale.

Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 27th January.

Important to Warehousemen
Drapers
Country Storekeepers
Shippers and others.

55 Packages New and Seasonable Drapery, Manchester and Fancy Goods, just landed ex Damascus.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 27th January, commencing at a quarter to 11 o'clock precisely,

55 packages new and seasonable drapery, Manchester and fancy goods, just landed ex Damascus.

Terms very liberal, at sale.

Mauritius Sugars.

The balance of the Cargo ex Jane.
Comprising about 500 Bags fine Counter Samples and Crystals.

For Positively Unreserved Sale by Auction
On THURSDAY, 28th January.

To Speculators, Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 28th January, at 11 o'clock,

The balance of crystals and fine counter Mauritius sugars ex Jane.

Without the slightest reserve.

Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes,

Important Auction Sale of
New Goods ex Sarah Neumann.

To Country Buyers, Boot and Shoemakers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on an early day,

158 packages new and seasonable boots and shoes.

Just arrived ex Sarah Neumann.

BURNETT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

BROVINIA,

Comprising two large blocks, watered by Brovinia Creek, 28 miles long, running through its centre and its tributaries; it is sound healthy country; it adjoins the well known runs of Cadargo, Coorangu, and Boondooma.

Capabilities—16,000 Sheep, and 500 Cattle.

The sheep are all sound, and never diseased.

Terms—One-third cash, balance at one, two, and three years, with 8 per cent. discount, and with option to the purchaser to pay off at any time on giving three months' notice. Bills to be dated from day of sale.

MR. R. FORBES is instructed to sell by auction, at the Exchange, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, 28th January, at 11 o'clock,

The above most valuable run, the sheep of which will be as follows:—
2,496 ewes, 2 years and under
662 ditto, 3 years
684 ditto, 4 years
1,581 ditto, 5 years and upwards
2,757 wethers, 2 years and under
688 ditto, 3 years
695 ditto, 4 years
630 ditto, 5 years and upwards
135 rams

10,328 sheep, more or less.

The improvements on the head station are a good new substantial cottage of five rooms and kitchen, shingled, men's huts, stockyard, milking bail and calf pen, woolshed (bark roof), and lever press, garden well stocked with vegetables; two grass paddocks, Brovinia Creek running through them.

160 head quiet cattle, chiefly milkers.

12 head of horses, 1 team of working bullocks, dray, an harness, complete.

Bullocks, stores, horses, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

Out-stations all good, some of them shingled.

400 hurdles.

The distance from Maryborough is 130 miles.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

EXCELLENT FATTENING STATION ON THE BOGAN RIVER,
Known as WALLENBILLEN,

Together with about 2000 head of CATTLE, more or less, of the celebrated P P brand, which will be mustered. It is expected that at time of sale there will be many FAT and fit for market.

TERMS—One-third cash deposit on the fall of the hammer, residue by buyers' bills in equal amounts at one and two years from day of sale, with 8 per cent. interest added, all secured by a regular mortgage over the stock and stations.

R. FORBES is directed by the owner, S. Phillips, Esq., to submit for public competition, at the Exchange, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 28th January, 1864,

That most desirable FATTENING STATION called WALLENBILLEN, which, during the period of 20 years, has never changed hands. Here is to be found a run abounding in MYALL and SALTBUSH, and a frontage to the BOGAN RIVER of 7 miles, with an extensive back of 10 miles.

The improvements must not be lost sight of, for they are unusually good. They consist of a Dairy Station, capital Stockyard, with yards, calf pen, and hut. There is a Fattening Paddock, containing nine miles of three-railed fencing, the best on the whole river, capable of fattening 200 bullocks; herein the water is permanent. The new dwelling is in course of erection; it is framed so as to contain seven rooms.

Five stock horses, and about nine months' rations for three men, hut utensils, one team of working bullocks, dray and harness; about one hundred pounds worth of sawn stuff and 16,000 shingles will have to be taken at a valuation, and paid for in cash.

A squattage so remunerative in its returns, and so well known, and which has been so long held, and known as adjoining Mr. Dargin's and other celebrated fattening stations, will recommend itself to purchasers without any comments of a superfluous nature.

Squatters, attend.

MR. R. FORBES is instructed to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, the 28th January next, at 11 o'clock, at the Exchange, Pitt-street, Sydney,

That well-known station ROCKY SPRINGS, with about 15,435 well-bred sheep and lambs, more or less, the wool of which realises in this market 1s. 9d. per lb.

The property will be sold with the following sheep and lambs:—
1,352 maiden ewes
2,990 ewes under 4 years
2,170 ewes over 4 years
3,236 lambs
3,196 wethers under 4 years
2,384 wethers over 4 years
97 rams

15,435 sheep and lambs, more or less.

The IMPROVEMENTS on the head station are, one shingled dwelling-house, containing seven rooms; one shingled kitchen, one shingled meat store, one shingled forge and cart shed, one tool-house, one stable, three shingled huts, one wool shed, one stockyard, one large sheep drafting yard, one dog-proof sheep yard, and two paddocks, enclosing about 200 acres.

On eight out sheep stations, eight huts, one of them shingled; one large bailing yard, three dog-proof yards, and about 800 hurdles.

Twelve head choice cattle, twenty-five head well-bred station horses, drays, harness, saddlery, gear, stores, furniture, implements, and all extras to be taken and paid for in cash, in the usual way.

The terms of payment will be, one-third cash; balance at one, two, and three years, with eight per cent. discount, and with option to the purchaser to pay off at any time on giving three months' notice. Bills to be dated from day of sale.

BURNETT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

That well known station, PROSTON, consisting of one large block of country on the Stewart River, watered by ten miles of said river running through its centre, and its tributaries all round healthy sheep country.

Capabilities—16,000 sheep and 500 cattle.

The Sheep are all sound and never diseased.

The Wool of this establishment is well known, and always commands a top price.

Terms:—One-third cash; balance at one, two, and three years, with eight per cent. discount, and with option to the purchaser to pay off at any time, on giving three months' notice. Bills to be dated from day of sale.

MR. R. FORBES is instructed to sell by auction, at the Exchange, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 28th January, at 11 o'clock,

The above property, which will be sold with the following sheep:—
2,496 ewes, 2 years and under
662 ditto, 3 years
684 ditto, 4 years
1,581 ditto, 5 years and upwards
2,757 wethers, 2 years and under
688 ditto, 3 years
695 ditto, 4 years
630 ditto, 5 years and upwards
135 rams

10,328 sheep, more or less.

The improvements on the head station are, a large, new, substantial woolshed, 82 feet by 46 feet, battened floor, capable of holding 600 or 700 unshorn sheep, new lever press capable of pressing 400 lbs. wool in each bale; 6-roomed cottage, large store, good kitchen, and fowl-house; all substantial shingled buildings (altogether a very comfortable residence for a family); four men's huts, three of them shingled, good substantial buildings,—the fourth a hut of the same description, roofed with bark; a good garden, well stocked with fruit trees and vegetables; a good grass paddock, enclosing several hundred acres of land, throughout which the Stewart runs.

Some of the out stations shingled.

Large substantial bough-yards at each station. 2 small stockyards, one of them recently put up for breaking-in young bullocks; milking-bail and calf-pen.

150 head quiet cattle, many of them milkers

12 head of horses

1 team of working bullocks, dray, and harness complete.

Bullocks, stores, cattle, horses, furniture, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

The distance from Maryborough is 115 miles.

DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.
THE DAVY'S PLAINS, CANOMODINE, and FLYER'S CREEK STATIONS, together with 27,000, more or less, FIRST-CLASS SHEEP.
Terms, liberal.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell those really first-class sheep stations DAVY'S PLAINS, CONOMODINE, and FLYER'S CREEK, situate in the

DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.

These stations are in the neighbourhood of Carcoar, Canowindra, Molong, and Orange, and are of the best description of sheep country, being sound and healthy, and very safe in seasons of drought.

ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES, 40,000 SHEEP.

The improvements are considerable, and in perfect working order.

With the above runs will be sold the following sheep:—
7,678, more or less, wethers
11,595, ditto, ewes
6,144, ditto, lambs
636, ditto, rams

26,053, more or less.

The sheep are, without doubt, among the best flocks in New South Wales, being of the celebrated breed of the late William Lawson, Esq., crossed by rams from the flocks of Thomas Icely, Esq., and N. P. Baily, Esq. They have been carefully culled, so that those now offered for sale are almost all young, strong sheep; their wool is of the best quality, and the fleece unusually heavy.

☞ Inspection of this valuable property is earnestly solicited, and any further particulars required may be obtained on application at the Rooms.

Preliminary Notice.

MAGNIFICENT PASTORAL PROPERTY.

CLARENCE RIVER DISTRICT.

The WATERVIEW and TALOUMBI RUNS, with one half share of SLIEVE-NA-MON, a heifer station, together with 8000 head (more or less) CHOICE CATTLE, and 200 HORSES.

Terms—One-third cash, the residue by approved bills at one and two years, in equal amounts, with bank discount added, equal to cash, and secured on the stock and stations.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Thomas Ryan, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 17th February,

That choice pastoral property, situate in the Clarence River District, and so well known as WATERVIEW, TALOUMBI, and SLIEVE-NA-MON CATTLE STATIONS.

Waterview is conveniently situated to South Grafton, about four miles distant; and Taloumbi to the township at the South Head, where the breakwater is in course of construction.

The stations are well grassed and ABUNDANTLY WATERED, and possess facilities for being worked to advantage rarely to be met with.

With the above runs will be sold

8000 (more or less) HEAD OF CATTLE,

remarkably quiet and well bred, and

200 (more or less) HORSES.

The Improvements comprise men's huts, with shingled roofs, stockyard, &c.

☞ To capitalists seeking a really good investment, or to a company desirous of shipping to New Zealand, this opportunity should not be overlooked, as Stock can be shipped from both Waterview and Taloumbi, on which there are now a large number of marketable bullocks.

⁎ Full particulars of this valuable property will be shortly published. The public are invited to full opportunity for which is given.

TUESDAY, February 16th.
At 12 o'clock.

To Steamboat Proprietors, Steam Navigation C Shipowners, Speculators, and others in Vict South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia

Screw Steamer CONGUNE.

JAMES LAWRANCE has received tions to submit for sale by auction, at Rooms, Collins street West, Melbourne, on TU 16th February, at 12 o'clock,

The very handsome iron screw steamer

CONGUNE.

of the following dimensions, viz.:—Length, 90 feet; breadth, 18 feet; depth, 8 feet; 93 98-100 tons, N. M. register, exclusive of engine space; 20 horse-power nominal, and capable of working up to 50.

This eligible vessel was built on the Clyde, of Lowmoor iron, by one of the best builders, in 1860, and classed A 1 nine years. Her last employment, on the Cape coast, was in the capacity of a sailing vessel, but her whole machinery, including boiler gear, shafts, screws, &c., are all on board of the vessel, and can be set up at a very trifling expense.

Her model is handsome, schooner-rigged.

Her cargo capacity is very large, and her extreme light draught of water (only drawing six feet with a full cargo of deadweight), renders her without exception a most valuable ship for the bar harbours and shallow rivers in New Zealand.

Her cabins, first and second, are neat and commodious, and the deck, being flush, may be conveniently converted into extra cabin accommodation if required.

Inventories, and further particulars to be obtained at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.

THE first squadron match of the season for yachts belonging to the Royal Sydney Yacht Club took place on Saturday last. A more favourable morning never dawned upon a day of anticipated pleasure. No dark or threatening cloud obscured the ethereal blue of the heavens, while the somewhat fervid rays of the summer's sun were gently tempered by a cool refreshing breeze from the eastward. To those whose ideas of wind and weather result from experience in the dear old Fatherland—and we allude particularly to the lovers and patrons of aquatic sports—it seems strange to talk of a pleasant easterly breeze, as that direction of wind in England is associated with recollections of dry, cold, harsh and bleak weather, while the westerly wind is almost invariably accompanied by weather of an entirely different character; but the wind and weather here at the antipodes are in harmony with all things else—they present the opposite of England. The very thought of a west wind here, with its concomitant dust and scorching insufferable heat, produces a feeling of suffocation; while, on the other hand, a delightful and invigorating east wind, coming as it does fresh from the surface of the beautiful blue waters which guard our coasts, is as refreshing and welcome as a summer morning's shower of rain to the anxious horticulturist.

Saturday morning, then, was like the latter, the only desideratum being a little more wind. At eleven o'clock those yachts that were entered to compete in either of the two races—for there were two, one for first class and one for second class yachts—took their positions in Farm Cove ready for the start. They were nine in number, namely,—the Chance, Xarifa, Era, Annie Ogle, and Peri, first-class; and Why Not, Ida, Gitana, and Scud, second-class. While the acting commodore was busy in getting the yachts into a line, and giving the necessary directions, the fine steamer City of Newcastle, Captain Budd, was embarking at the Circular Quay, a numerous company of yachtsmen and others who take an interest in these aquatic tourneys, the fair sex being represented by a large number of gaily dressed ladies. There is scarcely any necessity to remark that the steamer answered the purpose admirably; for although the number of holiday folks on board of her exceeded 200 there was ample room for all, besides which a band was in attendance to vary the proceedings—for with such a company and such a spectacle as the yachts throughout the day presented, they required no enlivening. The steamer left the wharf at about eleven o'clock, and after giving those on board an opportunity to witness the start and view the squadron beating down to Bradley's Head, she returned and took in a number of other persons who were too late for the first trip. She again proceeded down the harbour, and met the vessels returning from the first rounding point of the race—the Sow and Pigs. With the exception of disembarking, and returning for, some few persons at Manly Beach, the vessel remained in attendance on the yachts all day, and gave the gay folks who thronged her deck good views of the fairy-like vessels during the progress of the race—for we allude particularly to the race for first-class yachts. A luncheon was provided for the company on board, but in consequence of the limited accommodation and wretched arrangements, a considerable number were obliged reluctantly to postpone their luncheon until after landing.

We imagine that more picturesque sights than those which the yachts presented at different stages of the races on Saturday were never seen on the waters of Port Jackson. Perhaps the most beautiful scene of the day was that when the yachts of both classes were running up the harbour under a press of canvas towards Fort Denison after going round the Sow and Pigs the first time. They were also seen to great advantage after this, when turning to windward from Bradley's Head toward the North Head.

Particulars of the contests are given below, and but little of a general character need be said. The new yacht Xarifa unfortunately got on shore on the South reef, when having a considerable lead of her rivals, and was assisted off by the steamer Black Swan. It was fortunate that she got off without injury; but she was unfortunate in touching the rocks, as the assistance rendered to her in getting off disqualified her from further competition. She continued the course, however, and passed the flag boat 3 minutes and 47 seconds before the Era, which, with the deduction of 3½ minutes for the difference of tonnage, gave her an advantage of 17 seconds.

FIRST-CLASS YACHT RACE

First Match, for First-class Yachts.—Prize: A piece of plate of the value of 50 guineas; to start at 11 o'clock. Course—To start from their own moorings in Farm Cove, round the Sow and Pigs, back to and round Fort Denison, thence round a boat moored off Long Reef, and back to, and passing a boat moored in a line with the Red Buoy off Fort Macquarie. Time for tonnage—half minute per ton, and schooners to rate at two-thirds their tonnage. Yachts to carry any and what sail they please.

Xarifa, 31 tons, C. Parbury—Light blue ... 1
Era, 24 tons, Vice-Commodore—Red, white, and blue ... 2
Peri, 18 tons, H. C. Dangar—Blue and white, and white star ... 3
Chance, 81 tons, Commodore—Light green.
Annie Ogle, 26 tons, Captain Rountree—Red, and tricolour in the corner.

Some considerable difficulty was experienced by Captain Pockley in getting the yachts into position, consequent on the strong ebb running, and some little dissatisfaction was expressed; but as there was every indication of a strong breeze setting in from the north-east, little advantage was obtained. At 11.35 a.m., the signal being given, the smart manner in which they all got underway was admirable. Peri was the first to draw ahead, followed by the Era, Xarifa, Annie Ogle, and Chance. The wind was moderate from about E.N.E., the yachts leading off on the starboard tack—Era having the weathergauge. In this order they proceeded down the harbour, making tack for tack. After passing Fort Denison, Era was leading; Peri, second; Xarifa, third; Annie Ogle, fourth; and Chance well astern. Passing Bradley's Head the wind gradually fell light, and here Xarifa drew up and passed to windward of Peri and Era, and took up a strong lead, rounding the lightship and reef in beautiful style. In running up for Fort Denison there was little change in the position of either yacht, with this exception, that Peri, when near Bradley's Head, passed to leeward of Era, and stood across that yacht's bows, apparently to get more into the strength of the wind. This manœuvre, however, gave Era a great advantage, as she at once gibbed, and was quickly in her former position of second yacht. No change of importance took place after rounding Fort Denison and reaching down the harbour again, until Xarifa, when more than a mile a-head, in hugging the Inner South Reef too close, ran on a sunken rock, where she must have remained until flood tide made again, but that her critical position was observed by a steamer going to Manly Beach, which at once hastened to render assistance, and fortunately got her towed off, this of course, by all yachting rules, threw her out of the match, and Era became the leading boat. The whole of the yachts were clear of the reef, and well across the Heads before Xarifa was again afloat, happily without having sustained any perceptible damage. By this time the wind had hauled round to S.E., but so light that the sails were hanging to the masts. Era was the only yacht that did not carry squaresail and balloon topsail, but still kept the lead and passed round the boat off Long Reef at 2.58 p.m., followed by Peri at 2.59.50, Xarifa 3.6.30, and Chance 3.10, Annie Ogle being nowhere, and was ultimately towed home by the s.s. Morpeth. The wind had been gradually falling lighter and lighter, and was nearly a dead calm when Era was half way between Long Reef and North Head, by which time, however, Era must have increased her lead a mile on Peri. Xarifa throughout had been gradually gaining on the leading yachts, and, strange to say, passed both Peri and Era. When about a mile from the Heads the breeze suddenly freshened up from the southward, compelling both Xarifa and Era to hand all their lighter sails in double quick time, a smart piece of work and well performed, the others following suit as the wind struck them. After rounding North Head Era set her square topsail, and appeared to gain considerably on Xarifa in running up the harbour; but as she was virtually leading there was no necessity to set square sail or balloon. The yachts finally passed the flagship in the following order—Xarifa, 5.31.10; Era, 5.34.57; Peri, 5.44.57; Chance not being placed. Allowing the time for tonnage, Xarifa beat Era by seventeen seconds, Peri being seven minutes astern of Era; and thus terminated the first race of the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron. It was most unfortunate that the wind would not allow of the relative quality of the yachts being fairly tested in a breeze, and doubly so that the accident occurred to Xarifa by which her chance was lost. We believe the Era and the Annie Ogle were the only yachts manned by amateurs.

SECOND MATCH FOR SECOND CLASS YACHTS.—A piece of plate of the value of 25 guineas; to start at eleven o'clock. Course—To start from their own moorings in Farm Cove, round the Sow and Pigs, back to and round Fort Denison, thence round a boat moored off Manly Beach, and back to and passing a boat moored in a line with the Red Buoy off Fort Macquarie. Time for tonnage—half-minute per ton.

Why Not, 8 tons, F. J. Manton—pink ... 1
Ida, 9 tons, J. J. Josephson—blue and white star ... 2
Gitana, 7 tons, F. J. Jackson—dark blue and white cross ... 3
Scud, 13 tons, S. C. Burt—Red and white cross.

No sooner was the gun fired for the start than the head sails were run up, and a very pretty start effected. The Gitana's crew were particularly smart in getting under wey, and as her sails filled to the breeze, she stood away clear of all her competitors. Not only so, but for some distance she led the first-class yachts also. In beating down to Bradley's Head no great distance separated the Gitana from the Why Not and Ida, but the Scud had no chance from the start. In rounding Bradley's Head they were in this order:—Gitana 1, Why Not 2, Ida 3, Scud 4, and this order was maintained for some little time, but before rounding the Sow and Pigs the Gitana resigned her pride of place to the Why Not. In the run up from this point to Fort Denison the Why Not increased her lead, and the Gitana was passed by the Ida. As the whole of the yachts came up the harbour flying along before the freshening breeze a beautiful view was obtained of them. The Xarifa, on reaching Fort Denison, had a good lead, with Era lying second, Why Not third, and the remainder, with the exception of Annie Ogle and Scud, who were hopelessly in the rear, were all well up. The Why Not having now succeeded in getting the premier position of the other second-class yachts, had no difficulty in maintaining it. She increased her lead very considerably in beating down the harbour the second time, and the three rounded the flagboat off Manly as follows:—

	h.	m.	s.
Why Not	1	56	0
Ida	1	59	10
Gitana	2	0	0

No further alteration in positions took place in their run back to Fort Macquarie, and they passed the flagboat moored off the fort, and thus finished the race in the following order and time:—

	h.	m.	s.
Why Not	3	0	30
Ida	3	9	30
Gitana	3	12	41

The Why Not thus beating the Ida by eight minutes and a half (allowing half a minute in favour of the former for tonnage); and the Ida beat the Gitana for second place by three minutes eleven seconds (allowing a minute in favour of the latter); the Scud did not pass the boat.

At the termination of the race for first-class yachts the City of Newcastle steamer disembarked her passengers at the Circular Quay, and the Black Swan, which had also accompanied the yachts, with a numerous company, returned to the Phœnix Wharf, all parties being apparently well pleased with the day's proceedings.

CIVIL SERVICE PICNIC.

ON Saturday the Civil Service Picnic, under the management of a very numerous and influential committee, was held on the grounds of Mr. J. Milson, junior, at Robertson's Point, North Shore,—a beautiful woodland spot lying across the waters of Port Jackson, to the north-east of the city. A steamer provided by the committee commenced running from the western side of the Circular Quay at about half-past ten o'clock a.m., and took numbers of ladies and gentlemen across to the locality—one familiar to thousands as the "Cremorne" of many a bye-gone holiday. The weather was all that could be desired—bright and sunny, but not too hot, with a fresh air stirring that gave earnest of a truly joyous day. The Civil Service was everywhere in the ascendant, obviously well pleased to exchange its daily drudgeries at an official desk for the amenities awaiting them upon the deck of the steamer and in the pleasure grounds afterwards, where—with "nods and becks and wreathed smiles"—a host of the fair friends of the service did honour to the festive occasion. By clubs, associations, and open-air parties of this description it is incontestable that much of that stiffness and uncongeniality once characteristic of colonial society has been happily swept away, and false, foolish pride and unreasonable prejudice more or less obviated and remedied. Men as they mix more with men are taught to know each other better, and whilst appreciating commendable qualities, learn to make every friendly allowance for unavoidable differences of opinion. The Civil Service *Reunion*, and the association which may very probably arise out of it, will thus be rightly regarded by many as not without a social importance—something more than appears at first sight to be incidental to a holiday picnic.

When the first instalment of the visitors arrived by the steamer, it was found that extensive preparations were already being made for the *fête*. The pathway leading to the lawn in front of the house was ornamented with the handsome flags of the Balmain and Paddington companies of Volunteer Rifles, overshadowing which was a fine Union Jack waving gently in the breeze. In the pavilion to the right Appel's German band immediately took up their station, and enlivened the scene by the performance of a highly judicious selection of operatic music. Behind the band, on the eastern side of the house, a large marquee was prepared for the banquet, and near it was another tent for the accommodation of the company, affording an agreeable shade from the fervid rays of the sun. A spacious open tent for the accommodation of the guests was also pitched at the western extremity of the lawn under the trees. In these, and in the many bowery spots round the residence, the company began to congregate, becoming more and numerous at every successive arrival of the steamers. Dancing, croquet, Aunt Sally, foot-ball, and other amusements, were resorted to both before and after dinner, and served to beguile the time pleasantly enough.

His Excellency the Governor and suite arrived soon after one o'clock, accompanied by the Hon. the Premier, Mr. James Martin. The following Ministers were likewise present:—Mr. Geoffrey Eagar, the Minister for Finance and Trade, Mr. J. B. Wilson, the Minister for Lands, Mr. A. T. Holroyd, the Minister for Works, Mr. P. Faucett, Solicitor-General. We also observed amongst the company (consisting of about five hundred persons) the Hon. J. H. Plunkett, M.L.C., the Hon. Captain Ward, M.L.C., the Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Messrs. Garrett, Egan, Leary, Dalley, Cowper, junior, Wisdom, Burdekin, and Bell (members of the Legislative Assembly), Lieutenant-Colonel Kempt, and Captain Pitt, R.A.

About two o'clock luncheon was served in the large tent, nearly four hundred persons sitting down to the tables, which were supplied by Mr. Cripps with every delicacy that could tempt the appetite. The wines, &c., were also of first-rate quality. In these essential matters, as in everything else, it is but fair that all due honour should be given to the untiring efforts of the committee.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Under-Secretary for Lands, and the vice-chair by Mr. R. O'Connor, the clerk of the Legislative Council. On the right of the chairman were his Excellency the Governor, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Eagar; and on his left Mr. Faucett and Mr. Wilson.

At the termination of the repast the toast of the Queen was proposed, and drunk with the customary enthusiasm generally evoked by the proposal of the health of her Majesty.

The CHAIRMAN then called on the company to drink the health of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief. (Loud cheering.) As her Majesty's representative Sir John Young was entitled to our respect, but there was something more, her Majesty had been advised to send out to this colony a practised and distinguished statesman. As such he called on them to drink his Excellency's health. (Cheers.)

His EXCELLENCY (who was very enthusiastically cheered on rising) responded as follows:—Mr. Fitzpatrick, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am very sensible of the warmth and of the flattering kindness with which the company have been pleased to receive the mention of my name, and I can assure them that I am extremely gratified by the existence of that sentiment, and by the manner in which it has been expressed. This meeting, I am told, is preliminary to further arrangements, to the formation of a club or association which the Civil Service intend to form, for the purpose of having a common place of meeting, and in order that they may enjoy the pleasures and advantages of frequent intercourse among themselves, and of communion upon topics of interest. This object, within due and legitimate limits, is one that is worthy of sympathy and encouragement; and I trust that it will meet with its full measure of success—the object being to facilitate intercourse, to form a bond of union between the different branches of the Civil Service, to give them the means of seeing each other frequently—a bond of union and of common policy—engendering an *esprit de corps* which may be highly serviceable to the individuals, and also profitable to the public good, inasmuch as it may strengthen the service in self-respect, and in public respect by others, and so enable them to become apter to fulfil the duties entrusted to them,—duties, I apprehend, of no mean importance—nothing less than the administration of the public affairs under the supervision of the responsible Ministers who are placed over them, in consequence of their possession of the confidence of Parliament,—duties to be performed in strict obedience to the laws, and in accordance with confirmed rules, and with the traditions which experience has established in the departments—rules and traditions which are not to be set aside at the discretion, or, it may be, at the caprice of any individual, however popular, or at the bidding of any favourite, however powerful, whether an individual or a body of men. (Cheers.) Now on these grounds the Civil Service should not be regarded as a mere band of clerks, to register the decrees of others. In England they stand on a much higher footing. The Civil Service of that country has achieved a high and recognised place in the realm. It is the trusted adviser, the confidant of successive Ministries; it assists all with equal diligence and fidelity, without reference to distinctions of politics. The knowledge of the rules which are laid down and of the precedents which are to be followed gives the members of the Civil Service a great influence, inasmuch as they are the guides by which the Ministers, if they are wise, direct themselves—particularly those members of the Civil Service who have by long experience in years past in their offices acquired that position which enables them to say, "Such and such are the precedents which ought not to be departed from." Men of this kind have stamped order and stability on the executive administration of England, and they have guarded it from the suspicion that might attach to undue changes, or to what might seem capricious alterations. But if these advantages have accrued in England they should accrue here, and much more are they needed here, for this reason, that the changes in your political atmosphere, the shiftings of your political scenery, have been of late years much more rapid and frequent than they have been at any time in England. Well, then, if at every change of a political leader a change of system is to be introduced into the public offices, what can ensue but uncertainty and confusion? This is to be avoided; and there is another point to which your attention is required. In this country, under your imperfectly developed and highly centralised institutions, the Ministers of the Crown wield a large amount of power, and have a very extensive sphere of action. In England the Ministers' power is balanced by many powerful interests which have grown up for centuries, by great local institutions, but above all by the prescriptions of office. Now, as an enforcement of this argument I will quote the words of the eloquent historian of the Invasion of the Crimea, who, speaking of the Civil Service, says:—"Then, again, a man rightly called a Minister of State is not a mere favourite of his Sovereign, but the actual transactor of public business. He is in close intercourse with those labourers of high worth and ability who, in all great states, compose the permanent staff of the public office; and in this way, even though he be newly come to affairs, he is brought into acquaintance with the great traditions of the state, and comes to know and feel what the interests of his country are." Now in this passage the permanent officials are not spoken of as mere clerks. No, they are the people who introduce the incoming Minister, the man who has distinguished himself by success and ability in legislative assemblies; they are the people who introduce him into acquaintance with the great traditions of the State, and who, however able he may be, cause him to know and feel what the interests of his country are. Let the members of the Civil Service recollect this—that theirs is no mean employment. (Cheers.) But I will not add more, or lengthen out my address; the sum and substance of it is this—be your institutions what they may, call them by what name you please, the essence of all freedom consists in this, that each individual shall be subject to the law and to the law alone, to no discretion of a Minister, and to no caprice of a Minister—to the law known and promulgated, to the law confirmed by general acquiescence, and firmly and equally administered; and, as following from this general principle, as to the law, as the direct and undeniable corollary from this maxim, that the public departments should be administered upon known rules and fixed practice—upon the traditions of office. No doubt the Minister may introduce changes—it may be his duty to do so—but he should introduce them publicly, and at the public call, after reference to Parliament, and with the assent of Parliament. But for the rest he should consult the head of his department, and be bound by the traditions of his office—and of those traditions the proper and only safe keepers are the permanent officials. And in this capacity the public ought to recognise, to honour, and to uphold them. Otherwise, you may depend upon this, that under specious pretexts, and under the vain shadow of responsibility to Parliament, the community may be subjected to as much changeableness, to as many caprices, and to as real a denial of justice in many particulars as is suffered by inhabitants of states where institutions, arbitrary in name, prevail, but institutions not more arbitrary than yours will prove in effect and reality if this point be not attended to. (Cheers.) Now, with this high idea of the benefits which the Civil Service can confer on the country, I beg leave to propose the toast—"Prosperity to the Civil Service of New South Wales,"—and I only trust it may confer on New South Wales the benefits which the great and renowned Civil Service of England has conferred on the Empire. (Prolonged cheering.)

The VICE-CHAIRMAN briefly responded to the toast. Subsequently the toast of "The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. KELLY, and responded to by Mr. R. C. WALKER.

The company thereupon left the tables, and once more proceeded to amuse themselves in the grounds, large parties dancing merrily to the music of the band until evening closed in. The steamer landed the company at the Circular Quay soon after sunset, all well pleased with the Civil Service Picnic.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. T. DAWSON.—At the Victoria Yards, Petersham, at half-past 2 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. John Pullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. W. TINDALE.—At Mr. John Pullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. STOKES, CRAIG, AND CO.—On the Grafton Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, New Zealand Pine Spars.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—On the premises, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Paperhangings, Paints, Brushes, Glass, Knives, Pallets, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Soap, &c.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Shop and Premises in Castlereagh-street; First-class Residence and Grounds, at Darling Point; Land in Castlereagh-street, South Head Road, Burwood, and Rockhampton; Mercantile Premises in O'Connell-street; Dwelling-house in Yurong-street; Queen's Arms Hotel, situate at the Cross Roads, near Berrima; Land at Burwood, Homebush, and Rockhampton; at half-past 11 o'clock, Share in the Australian Library.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Spring-cart, Platedware, Crockery, Stoves, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Spring-carts, Harness, &c.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Note Paper, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—At their Rooms, at 2 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, Park-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Mangles, Watches, Jewellery, Crockery, Ornaments, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Carts, Dogcarts, Buggies, Spring-carts, &c.

CRICKET.—AUSTRALIAN V. ORWELL CLUB.—A match was played between the above clubs on the pretty ground at Glenmore, and, being limited to one day's play, was decided by the first innings, the second not being played out.

ORWELL CLUB. First Innings.		AUSTRALIAN CLUB. First Innings.	
Fisher, c. Macdonald, b. Sullivan	1	Thompson, b. Cowlishaw	12
Alcock, c and b. Thompson	0	Swadling, b. Gordon	1
Cowlishaw, b. Sullivan	0	Mulhall, b. Alcock	0
Darie, b. Sullivan	7	Shepherd, l. b. w., b. Cowlishaw	4
Garrick, b. Flynn	8	Sullivan, b. Gordon	2
Vivian, c. and b. Sullivan	13	Flynn, b. Cowlishaw	1
Walford, b. Sullivan	3	Sadler, c. Darie, b. Cowlishaw	0
Iredale, c. Thompson, b. Sullivan	1	Crabb, b. Cowlishaw	2
Gordon, c. and b. Flynn	0	Warner, b. Cowlishaw	8
Brown, b. Flynn	2	Macdonald, not out	1
Rowe, not out	0	Hall, b. Gordon	0
Byes, &c.	4	Byes, &c.	3
	42		34

The match was thus won by the Orwell Club.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—On the night of Thursday last, a moonlight excursion was made by some 250 people in the steamer Breadalbane. The vessel left the Circular Quay shortly before eight o'clock, and the wharf at Woolloomooloo half-an-hour afterwards, when she proceeded towards the mouth of the Parramatta River, went round Cockatoo Island, and then down the harbour, skirting the bays on the Sydney side. On reaching Manly Beach some of the excursionists landed; those who remained on board were conveyed some distance up Middle Harbour, and then back to Manly Beach. On arrival there those who had landed re-embarked, and the vessel steamed up the harbour towards Sydney, landing the excursionists at about midnight. The trip appeared to give general satisfaction to all concerned.

DISCOVERY OF MAORI PLUNDER.—Writing on the 14th instant, from Pokurukuru, the Thames correspondent of the *Southern Cross* says:—On Sunday, whilst some of the Waikato Volunteers were strolling through the scrub in the proximity of the Redan, they came across several chests, of various sizes, which have been left by the Maories. These were filled with a lot of miscellaneous articles, and in one were found a few greenstone breast and ear ornaments, which seem to be held in great value by the officers at this place, judging from the prices offered for them.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM RUSSELL are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his deceased brother-in-law, JOHN JONES, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, 25th instant; the procession to move from his residence, Redfern-street West, Redfern, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker.

SINGLE FEMALE IMMIGRANTS, per Ida and Ocean Empress, can be hired on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, the 27th and 28th instant, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p.m., at the Depot, Hyde Park. They consist of general house and farm servants.

In order to prevent inconvenience, the usual orders for admission into the hiring-room must be procured before 12 o'clock on the day of hiring.

Persons not known to the Immigration Department applying for female servants, are required to produce letters of introduction from a clergyman or magistrate.

GEORGE F. WISE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 25th January, 1864.

IMMIGRANTS PER OCEAN EMPRESS.—Several of the Married People and Single Men by the above vessel can be hired on board between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. THIS DAY, and on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. They consist principally of agricultural labourers.

GEORGE F. WISE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 25th January, 1864.

IMMIGRANTS per OCEAN EMPRESS.—With reference to the advertisement which appeared in the daily papers of the 22nd instant; notice is hereby given, that the Immigrants by the above vessel, having now been RELEASED from QUARANTINE, will be prepared to join their friends—the Single Women from the Depot, Hyde Park, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.; and the Families and Single Men from on board the ship, between the hours of 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. THIS DAY.

GEORGE F. WISE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 25th January.

IMMIGRANTS per IDA.—With reference to the advertisement which appeared in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of the 19th instant, notice is hereby given, that the Married People and Single Men by the above vessel, having been RELEASED from QUARANTINE, will be prepared to join their friends THIS DAY, from on board the vessel, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

GEORGE F. WISE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 25th January.

IMMIGRANTS per IDA.—Several of the Married People and Single Men by the above vessel, can be HIRED on board, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., THIS DAY, and on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next. They consist principally of Agricultural Labourers.

GEORGE F. WISE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 25th January, 1864.

CAUTION.—I will NOT be responsible for any DEBTS contracted in my name, except by order from Mrs. ROSS or myself.

JAMES ROSS, Queen's-place.
23rd January.

CRUELTY.—£1 REWARD.—Any one giving information that shall lead to the conviction of the boy or boys, who beat and stoned a black and tan terrier DOG to death, in Mr. Bell's Paddock, Woolloomooloo, on Friday evening or Saturday morning, will receive the above reward, on application at 40, Burdekin's-terrace, Hyde Park.

FOUND, a LETTER, directed to Miss JANE HINDBY, Oakey, Bromley, Kent, England. Inquire No. 100, Sussex-street, opposite Commercial Stores.

COTTAGES for TOWN or COUNTRY.—The undersigned invites attention to his designs for cheap Cottages, from £200 to £300, as first-class investments for capital. C. MAYES, architect, 348, George-street.

DELINEATIONS of CHARACTER given daily, at KELLY'S Phrenological Chambers, 328, George-st.

FRANCIS LARTER, REMOVED to 92 South Head Road, General Commission and Newspaper Agent, &c.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

TOOTHACHE.—An immediate relief for this dreadful malady, price 2s. 6d. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-st.

W. WILLINGTON, to Pickford's, per Lady Jocelyn. Small parcels, 1s. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

FASHIONS and Periodicals per Mail Steamer, during the morning, at MOFFITT'S.

REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of NEWTOWN, for the half-year ending December 31st, 1863:—

DR.

June 30th, REVENUE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance, viz., cash credit at Australian Joint Stock Bank	500	0	0			
Cash balance	107	0	6	607	0	6
August 1st. To Government endowments for half-year ending 30th June, 1863				390	7	1
December 31st. ENMORE WARD. To rates collected under assessment, at the rate of 1s. in the £, from June 30th to date ..	97	8	4			
KINGSTON WARD. To rates collected under assessment, at the rate of 1s. in the £, from June 30th to date ..	207	4	0¼			
O'CONNELL WARD. To rates collected under assessment, at the rate of 1s. in the £, from June 30th to date ..	192	18	1	497	10	6¼
Cash paid to credit by clerk on account of burglary				10	17	2½
August 2nd. To Government grant for repair of the Enmore Road, handed over to credit by J. F. Josephson, Esq.				100	0	0
Balance due to bank beyond cash credit ..				238	10	6¼
				£1834	5	9½

CR.

December 31st. EXPENDITURE. BY IMPROVEMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ENMORE WARD.						
By station-street improvement..	20	14	3			
Francis-street ditto.. ..	9	8	3			
Enmore Road ditto.. ..	267	5	7½			
Union-street ditto	5	2	9			
Juliet-street ditto	18	0	2			
Edgware Road	18	8	6			
Short-street ditto	6	12	6	345	12	6¼
KINGSTON WARD.						
By Australia-street improvements	216	6	0			
Mary-street ditto	10	19	3			
Charles-street ditto ..	120	0	3			
Denison-street ditto.. ..	39	1	6			
Regent-street ditto	39	1	6			
Wellington-street ditto	19	0	0			
Bedford-street ditto.. ..	25	19	0			
General expenses of ward improvements	21	10	3			
Albermarle-street ditto	58	5	3			
Lennox-street ditto.. ..	8	15	0			
Newtown Road ditto	86	8	9			
Eliza-street ditto ..	22	17	0			
Camperdown Road ditto	20	5	9	688	9	6
O'CONNELL WARD.						
By Brick-street improvements..	2	17	0			
Egan-street ditto	2	17	0			
Hordern-street ditto ..	13	18	6			
O'Connell and Prospect streets ditto	25	11	0			
Campbell-street ditto	35	2	3			
Lansdown-street ditto	18	19	0			
Susan-street ditto	13	14	8			
Camperdown Road ditto	29	5	9			
Forbes-street ditto ..	13	6	0			
General expenses of ward ditto	46	3	0			
Missenden Road ditto	88	1	11¼			
Bucknall-street ditto	17	2	0			
Erskineville-lane ditto	25	12	9			
Nelson-street ditto	32	0	9			
Wilson-street ditto	29	2	0			
Nelson-street	32	0	9			
Wilson-street ditto..	29	2	0			
Newtown Road ditto	195	12	6	£580	5	5¼
GENERAL EXPENSES. December 31						
By salary to council clerk ..	75	0	0			
Rent of council chamber ..	20	0	0			
Advertisement	14	4	9			
Stationery and printing ..	18	7	6			
Collection of rates	6	6	0			
Burglary	10	17	2½			
Alteration at council chambers, surveying roads, and sundries	15	11	0			
Petty cash expenses, comprising fuel, lighting, hire of School of Arts, &c. ..	5	0	0			
Patent office safe ..	34	0	0			
Tools, office grate, cash-box, &c.	4	1	0			
Incidental expenses ..	7	7	0			
Interest to bank	9	4	4	£219	18	8¼
				£1834	5	9½

I certify the foregoing account to be correct.
FREDK. WM. HOLLAND, Chairman.

We certify that all the books of accounts, and vouchers, or other documents in support thereof, in possession of the Municipal Council of Newtown, have been exhibited to us, and that the foregoing statement corresponds with the aforesaid books of account, and vouchers, and other documents.

HY. PHILLIPS } auditors.
ROBT. MAYHEW }
W. H. MACKAY, Council Clerk, &c.
Council Chambers, Newtown, January 22.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—A. TORNAGHI and CO., opticians, jewellers, and watchmakers, have Removed to 312, George-street (one door south of Hunter-street).

REMOVAL.—Mrs. HENRY COWPER, from Woolloomooloo to St. Germain, Glebe Road.

J. BERNASCONI, Picture and Looking-glass Frame Maker, 214, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

GLASSES Re-silvered and Carpenter's Jobs done at BERNASCONI'S, Castlereagh-street, nr. Market-st.

CLARK AND CO., sole Patentees and Manufacturers of Self-Coiling REVOLVING SAFETY SHUTTERS in steel and iron, 3s. and 3s. 6d. per foot. Manufacturers to her Majesty's Honorable Board of Works.

These shutters are in one sheet, without chains, rivets, or pins; are both fire and thief proof, require no machinery, and can be easily fixed by any workman. Clark's shutters are fitted at the

Royal Exchange, London	Union Bank
General Post Office	Emperor Insurance Office
Treasury Office	Britannia ditto ditto
War Office	Mercantile ditto ditto
Royal Military Staff College	Scottish Amicable ditto
Ecclesiastical Court	Submarine Telegraph ditto
Woolwich Dockyard	Marquis of Conyngham
London and County Bank	Lord Curzon
London and Westminster Bank	Lord Rollo
	Lord Abinger
London and Middlesex Bank	Sir Cullen Eardly

And upwards of 300 of the principal banks and insurance offices in London and the provinces.

The only shutters that received a prize at the International Exhibition.

Prospectuses forwarded free. Works 15, Gate-street, London.—W. C.

Agent for the Australian Colonies, Mr. C. MAYES, Architect, 348, George-street, Sydney, where patterns may be seen and all particulars obtained.

ON SALE, at TAYLOR'S Wharf, Sussex-street—
400,000 feet colonial hardwood, various dimensions
600,000 feet Baltic and American timber, ditto ditto
60,000 feet kauri pine, ditto ditto
200,000 feet clear pine, ditto ditto
150,000 feet prime cedar, in boards and logs
250,000 feet Oregon and colonial flooring boards, T and G
100,000 feet first-class Scotch flooring boards, ditto.
A large stock of Hobart Town and colonial shingles, palings, posts, rails, laths, ladders, doors, sashes, &c.
N.B.—A large quantity of black marble flags and (4 feet) American laths—cheap.

600,000 FEET Hardwood Deals, American Pine, Cedar, Kauri Shingles, &c. Colonial Hardwood Flooring Boards, T. G. and planed, in any quantity. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic, Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

BOAT BUILDERS.—5000 feet Cedar Boat Boards, from 12 to 16 feet. W. DALTON, Market Wharf.

CORNISH and BRUCE.—The Engineering TOOLS and MACHINERY are now for positive SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, and can now be seen erected at 150, La Trobe-street West, Melbourne, where full particulars can be obtained.

FOR SALE, Muscovies, Aylesburys, and English DUCKS. THOMAS PIERCE, agent, Stanley-st.

ABLE SEAMEN WANTED, for a first-class ship, loading for London. E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-st.

A TUTOR wanted; also, Female Servants, for the Lachlan, at GRAHAM'S, 116, King-street.

A RESPECTABLE YOUTH wishes for an ENGAGEMENT in a Merchant's office. X. A., HERALD Office.

A SCHOOLMASTER wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as BOOKKEEPER. Is a married man; has had several years' practical experience of clerical work and accounts. A. B., care of Messrs. Sharriff and Downing; or Palser and Cowlishaw, Sydney.

BOY wanted. Apply 236, Lower George-street.

DRAPER'S ASSISTANTS.—A Vacancy for a good HAND, for the hosiery. J. SKINNER, George-st.

DRAPERY, &c.—A Man of much experience and thorough knowledge of Drapery, &c., wants the Management of a Store or Branch Establishment; security if required, and reference first class; will be disengaged shortly. Address MERCATOR, HERALD Office.

HOME.—One or Two little Girls deprived of maternal care, can be received by a Lady and educated with her own daughters. The locality is healthy and pleasantly situated, a short distance from Sydney. For address apply to Mr. MADER, stationer, George-street, Sydney.

MRS. CRUIKSHANK, above the stores of Messrs. A. Thomson and Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 238, Pitt-street, is desirous of receiving two or three gentlemen as boarders. References given and required.

MR. JOHN DILLON, 400, George-street, is authorised to take business premises in a central situation.

Or on a long lease at a fair ground rent; £1000 or £2000 would be expended in permanent buildings or repairs to suit.

22nd January.

NURSE-GIRL wanted. Apply to Mrs. GEE, Montpelier Hotel, King-street.

PLUMBERS.—WANTED, experienced workmen. Wages no object. SHELDON, 8, Jamison-street.

PLASTERER Wanted, a good hand. JAMES CHAMBERS, plasterer, Redfern-st., Redfern.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—Wanted, an experienced and accomplished Lady. 63, South Head Road.

SHOEMAKERS wanted, for Pegged and Rivet Work. JAMES VICKERY, 375, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a young LADY, for the fancy counter. Waterloo House, Pitt-street. None but an experienced hand need apply.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, one or two good general HANDS. Waterloo House, 235, Pitt-street.

TO SADDLERS.—Wanted, a steady MAN to make Stock Saddles. Apply J. BRUSH, 407, George-st.

TO SADDLERS.—WANTED, for the country, a few good Saddle HANDS. Apply, To-day, to Messrs. J. HURST and CO., 540, George-street.

WANTED, by a Young Person a Passage to England, in return for services. The HOME, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, two YOUTHS and MEN to make Kip Boots. E. KENNEDY, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a strong active GIRL, Protestant preferred. 115, York-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 30, Upper Fort-street, opposite Flagstaff.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS—Protestant. Apply to Mrs. MOLISON, Point Piper Road.

WANTED, young GIRL. Apply 77, Clarence-street, near Margaret-street.

WANTED, a good second-hand WAGGON, to carry from 2½ tons. THOMAS', 50, York-street.

WANTED, a PIANIST, at the Hero of Waterloo Hotel, Fort-street. This Morning.

WANTED, an active YOUTH, one used to the butchering preferred. W. WEIR, 226, Pitt-st.

WANTED, an active GIRL, to be generally useful. Mrs. LEMAIRE, 371, George-st., opp. Market.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, of good character. Dunmore House, Duke-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a General Female SERVANT. Mrs. MARTIN, 12 and 14, New Markets.

WANTED, a FEMALE, as General SERVANT; no washing. J. GIBBINS, 675, George-st. South.

WANTED, an active BOY, at S. DE GROEN'S, 694, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a MAN, to build a Sailing Skiff. Apply JOHN SMITH, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a YOUTH, about 15 years. Apply to T. O'NEILL, opposite the Haymarket.

WANTED, a General SERVANT for the country. Apply at 676, George-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED, a respectable young Person as HOUSEMAID, at Barkhausen's Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Person as BARMAID. References required, at Barkhausen's Hotel.

WANTED, a young GIRL to assist in housework. Mrs. HOCKAY, 1, Unwin-street, Miller's Point.

WANTED, an active LAD. H. STEVENSON'S, 119, York-street.

WANTED, an active GIRL, about 16. Apply Mrs. DINGLE, 134, William-street.

WANTED, to SELL a stanch MARE; ton trial. Apply 159, Clarence-st., opposite Barrack-street.

WANTED, a STEAM ENGINE, 5 or 6 horse power. Address, with particulars, to CASH, HERALD Office.

WANTED, an experienced and accomplished LADY, as TEACHER. Apply at 63, South Head Road.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Governor Denison, Kent and Erskine streets.

WANTED, BOOTS. Apply Tattersall's Hotel.

WANTED, a CARPENTER. Apply at Woolpack Inn, Haymarket.

WAITRESS, COOKS, Housemaids, Nurse, General Servants, for Engagement. Mrs. CAPPS, King-st.

WANTED, a GILDER. Apply to Messrs. BALDWIN, Hunter-street.

WANTED, an experienced NURSE, with good reference; English or Scotch. The HOME, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, two SHOPMEN. P. M'CARROLL, Whitechapel, Redfern.

WANTED, a first-class GROOM. Wages no object. P. M'CARROLL, Whitechapel, Redfern.

WANTED, a Hammerman, also Boys, and Female Servants. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable and honest LAD, at COCKS' Shoe Warehouse, George-street.

WANTED, Married and Single MEN, to proceed to the country. Apply W. H. HOLMES, Sussex-st.

WANTED, a respectable BOY. H. ZIONS, tailor, opposite the Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a MAN as Runner. 123, Kent-st. Wages, £1 10s. per week. A competent man required.

WANTED, Farming MEN and BOY. Apply E. LOUTHER, Commercial Stores, Sussex-street.

WANTED, 20 tons RAGS. NORDEN, 163, South Head Road. N.B.—Left-off clothes bought.

WANTED, a sober steady MAN, to salt and deliver meat. H. QUINLAN, Market-street.

WANTED, a clean tidy BOY, one who can read and write. Apply 128, King-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD, able to read and write, at WALLACH, BROTHERS, 197, Lower George-st.

WANTED, HOUSEMAID. Post Office Hotel.

WANTED, a LAD, to carry out meat, at L. GOLDSMITH'S, York-street Market.

WANTED, a young GIRL, as General SERVANT. 274, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, MEN, to make strong boots; the highest wages given. Apply Mr. WRIGHT, George-street, Railway Bridge.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to go to Manly Beach, as NURSE, and to make herself useful. Apply at No. 2, Victoria-terrace, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a single Man, as GARDENER. Apply between 8 and 10, to Mr. W. BROWN, 642, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a good Shoeing SMITH, one who can do general work preferred; also, an IMPROVER. Apply to H. BEVERLEY, Clarence-street, near King-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, good cook—no washing. 1, Enmore-terrace, opposite St. James' Church.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT of an evening, making up tradesmen's books. Address BOOKKEEPER, 53, Whittell's-buildings, off Bathurst-street.

WANT to SELL a LEMONADE MACHINE and carriage, complete, in good working order. Apply Mrs. LEES, at the Volunteer Hotel, Paddington.

WANTED, a first-class VIOLIN and PICCOLO PLAYER, MONDAY, 25th. Apply WELLS' Hotel, North Shore.

WANTED, by a respectable young MAN, with good references, a SITUATION as Page. Address C.D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a smart active YOUTH to make himself useful; good wages. Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT, Protestant. Apply to Mr. IRELAND, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

WANTED, a competent NURSE, to take charge of 4 children. Good references indispensable. Mrs. L. W. LEVY, Macleay-street.

WANTED, a Furnished BEDROOM, with Board; Castlereagh-street North preferred. Address, stating terms, C. D., 195, Park-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, a Situation as Cook or Housekeeper. 18, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Young Girl, as NURSE. Apply at Mr. THOMAS JONES, 1, Upper William-street, near Surrey-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. LOGAN, No. 108, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, either before 9, between 1 and 2, or after 6 o'clock.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL, to serve in the Shop, and make herself useful. Apply Mrs. EVELEIGH, opposite Post Office, George-street.

WANTED everybody to know that W. BAYN
coats from 1s. 6d. to 20s.; vests, 1s. to
trousers 1s. 6d. to 10s. Left-off CLOTHING
W. BAYNES, 267, Kent-street, near Erskine-stre

WANTED, a good General SERVANT,
iron, and cook, for three in family;
to milk a quiet cow. Apply for address at L
Stores, Ashfield.

WANTED, SITUATIONS, by Two re
Young Women, one as Cook, or Cook and
dress; the other, House and Parlour Maid or
Address H. L., 361, Kent-street.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as COO
LAUNDRESS, for a gentleman's family,
distance from town. Apply, between 10 and 4,
HOME," 195, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a COTTAGE, 4 or 5 rooms,
minutes' walk from the Post Office; rent
than 15s. per week. Address PARKER, grocer,
ssington-street, Botany-street.

WANTED, to Rent a small HOUSE or COTT
with not less than four rooms and kitchen,
the vicinity of St. Barnabas Church preferred.
Y., Mr. JOHN BARLOW'S, 758, George-street

WANTED, for Bathurst, a smart YOUTH,
quainted with accounts and can keep a
books. Apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO.,
street.

WANTED, SITUATION, or work as Copying
town or country, or as Teacher, or as
on a station. B. B., care of Mr. May, baker,
street.

£20 WILL be given by a respectable Young
a situation in a Government or
Department, in town or country; unexceptional
and security. Address G. O., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an IRON PUNT, to carry from
tons; strong, and of light draught of water,
lated for landing cargo on a sandy beach.
25th instant, to be addressed to METCALFE, PO
and CO., Bridge-street.

A NEAT COTTAGE TO LET, with water
and a nice fruit garden, within five minutes
the station-house. Apply to Mrs. KING,
Pemell's Mills.

APARTMENTS.—Families from England
country can be accommodated at St. Kilda
Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS for GENTLEMEN, or
Gentleman. Mrs. WRIGHT, 187, Premier
William-street.

A COMFORTABLE Furnished BEDROOM
for a gentleman, at 19, O'Connell-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, at Mrs. FELTON'S,
Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

A FINE large front BEDROOM vacant, with
Enmore-terrace, opposite St. James' Church.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Miss FLEMI
158, Princes-street, Church-hill.

BOARD and RESIDENCE (private) for a
Couple or a Lady and Gentleman. 28, W

FURNISHED SITTING and one or two BEDRO
one guinea a-week. 253, Castlereagh-street.

GLEBE, Norton-street.—To LET, a COTTAGE,
taining four rooms, flower garden, &c. Apply
NERNEY'S, Glebe Point Road.

HOUSE to LET, in Castlereagh-street,
Theatre. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock.

HYDE PARK HOUSE, opposite St. James' Ch
Suites of APARTMENTS VACANT.

MANLY BEACH.—Furnished COTTAGE
Temperance Hotel, opposite the Pier.

MILLEEWAH, ASHFIELD, eight minutes
from the Railway Station.—A most
family HOUSE, containing spacious rooms, well
with ten acres of ground, including vinery, orchard
to be LET, for a term. Apply to DAWSON,
and CO., 406, George-street.

OFFICES to LET.—A SUITE of Offices
building occupied by the New South Wales
Assurance Company, George-street, suitable for a
sional man, to LET. Apply to the Secretary
Company.

STORAGE for Free Goods in cellar. GILFILL
and CO., 8, Macquarie-place.

TO LET.—COTTAGE, six rooms, garden,
main's, Glebe. J. ANDERSON, Church-hill

TO LET, a six-roomed HOUSE, opposite Hyde
Apply 97, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a good Family RESIDENCE,
Fort-street. Inquire at No. 27.

TO LET, 204, Palmer-street, a 7-roomed
97, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, containing five rooms,
pantry, and garden. Apply Petersham

TO LET, 372, Bourke-street, opposite
four rooms and kitchen. Apply 53,

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with
and Lodging at Kelso House, 358, Castlereagh
South. Terms moderate.

TO LET, COLLINGWOOD STEAM FLOUR
at Liverpool, bakehouse, oven, hay-shed, and
all in good repair. Apply, E. C. MOORE,

TO LET, on lease, 18, Wynyard-square (next
stores), the cheapest and most comfortable
for a family. Apply to RAPHAEL, Margaret-street.

TO LET, that comfortable and cheap seven-roomed
HOUSE, Kent-street, next Sydney and Melbourne
Hotel, Margaret-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE at Woodstock-terrace,
ton; also a House, corner of Crown-street and
bell-place, Woolloomooloo. Apply on the premises,
W. TAYLOR, Jaques' Wharf, Sussex-street.

TO LET, those central business PREMISES
the occupation of Delany, Brothers, George
opposite Hunter-street; immediate possession can be
Apply A. and E. A. LEVY, 303, George-street.

TO LET, the Verandah COTTAGE, corner of
and Botany streets, Chippendale, containing
kitchen, shed, and water laid on. Apply to Mr.
on premises.

TO LET, the HOUSE, No. 81, Dowling-street,
kitchen, garden, &c., now occupied by W. J.
Esq. Key next door. Apply to Mr. PURKIS,
nell-street; or 1, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

TO LET, near the corner of Parramatta-street and
mont Road, a commodious Family RESIDENCE,
containing ten rooms, kitchen, laundry, &c.; water
with small garden. Apply next door, or to L. MOO
at 458, George-street, three doors from Market-street.

TO BE LET, situated in Bourke-street, Surry Hills,
near the Boundary Stone Inn, a COTTAGE,
taining nine rooms, with kitchen, storeroom,
coach-house, two-stalled stable. A small garden
and rear. Apply to JOHN BAPTIST, Bourke
Surry Hills.

TO BE LET, or sold, the LEASE of a large STORE
situate near the steamers' wharf, Shoalhaven,
Residence of five rooms attached. Good well of water
years' lease. Apply to BERNARD BROWN,
Shoalhaven; or THOMAS M'CAFFERY,
Wharf, Sydney.

TO LET, on Lease, the SYDNEY and MELBOURNE
FAMILY HOTEL, opposite the A. S. N. Company's
Wharf, where the Melbourne, New Zealand, and Queensland
boats are constantly arriving and departing from.
sons capable of conducting an hotel this is an excellent
portunity. Furniture and stock to be taken at valuation
and must be paid for in cash. For particulars apply
G. RAPHAEL, proprietor.

TO SYDNEY GENTLEMEN on the look out for
comfortable Country Residence, in the
district.—TO LET, a seven-roomed HOUSE, with
and other out buildings, situated on the banks of the
River, opposite Kiora. The buildings are enclosed
good grass paddock of forty acres. The property
fourteen miles of the beautiful estate of Bodalla,
perty of T. S. Mort, Esq., by a good road, and the
abounds with game, and the rivers and Coila Lake
fish. For terms, apply by letter, to Mr. W.
Mynors, Moruya.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Sitting
and Bedroom. No other lodgers or children.
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SYDNEY:—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX and at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and street, Monday, January 25th, 1864.